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[ONE PENNY.]

NAPOLEON III. AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THERE is not a more persistent enemy of the United States of America than the Tyrant who now dominates France. Having betrayed the French Republic and quenched it in blood and massacre, he fears that the great Republic across the Atlantic by its prosperity and progress, may awaken in the French people their slumbering sympathies with that form of Government; hence he has treated with stern fidelity, and feared with constant apprehension the great and rising Transatlantic nation. When he was a refugee in New York, he wrote in defence of the slaveholders. When that party precipitated a civil war, he postured the English Government to consent to joint action in favour of the South. Although Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and the

bulk of the Whigs lost no opportunity of preaching up the South, the desirableness and necessity of separation; and as it was safe to do so, to abuse the people of the North in every form, yet the Whig Government did not venture upon such a step. The reticence and prudence at that juncture of Mr. Disraeli and some of his coadjutors contributed to this decision.

The Mexican expedition, in which the Emperor displayed more treachery and false pretence than any sovereign, even the worst Bourbon in the present century, was another proof of Bonaparte hostility to the country of Washington. One of the main objects of that ill-starred raid was to check the progress of the Americans southward, and in the meantime to form a *point d'appui* for interference on behalf of the South should the progress of the war make it politic to do so. He went there, he himself said, to uphold the Latin race,

which was saying plainly enough that he wished to contravene and humiliate the Anglo-Saxon race on the American Continent. Yet this bombast about "the Latin race" could hardly have with the aid, even of their vanity, blinded the French. The French are not a Latin race. They are Celts and Teutons; although Gaul was occupied by the Romans in the days of their greatness. The retirement of the French from Mexico, literally at the command of the American President, was one of the bitterest of the many humiliations which French policy and the dynastic ambition of Louis Bonaparte have received since his advent to the Imperial throne.

The last escapade was an act of sympathy with "the untamed foes of the Northern people," and by consequence an act of courtesy to the Union. It is thus recorded in our Paris news.



THE HAT MARKET AT FRIBURG.—(SEE PAGE 916).



Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mr. Slidell and two old officers of the rebel army of the South, went yesterday to visit the military school of St. Cyr. He was received in state by the authorities, and the pupils manoeuvred before him.

It is not likely that the authorities of St. Cyr would have acted thus without instructions from the Government; or if they chose to do so, it is very unlikely they would pass without rebuke if there was no sympathy with their conduct at head-quarters. When, lately, certain French citizens wished to honour the deputy Baudin, who fell behind the barricades on the day after the *coup d'état* was struck, they were prosecuted as enemies of Louis Buonaparte; what then does he suppose the American people will think of a public reception being given to the man who did so much to deluge his country with blood and rend her by treason?

Is he a man of commanding genius or great virtue? Neither. Mr. Gladstone, when his heart was palpitating for the success of the secession, declared him to be a wonder of patriotism and statesmanship, and that it was reserved for that great man to found a new state of wisdom, power, magnitude and resources. Had Mr. Gladstone read Jefferson Davis's speeches, he must have known better. Had he ever read the confutations of those speeches by much abler and wiser and better Americans, he would have known better still. If he had studied the policy, ethics, aims, and social condition of the South, he should have allowed his lips to wither before giving utterance to such aspirations and opinions. We do not think that Louis Buonaparte was ever taken in by the quondam slave breeder, and rebel President; but he was just bad enough to come up or down to the Buonaparte liking, and as an unscrupulous and untiring enemy of human liberty and freedom in his own country particularly, Monsieur Buonaparte must have a very great love for him indeed. It is likely that he will receive a rebuke in the American Congress that will make him wish that President Davis had not met a public reception of demonstrative respect at St. Cyr—*nous verrons*.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

In evening dresses tulle, tarlatane, and silk gauze are arranged in double skirts over satin or glace silk. Lace and satin are used for trimmings.

The following are ball toilettes for young ladies:

The first is of pink tulle over pink glace silk. There are two tulle skirts, the first trimmed round with a flounce, headed by three bouillons. The flounce is bound on either side with a narrow strip of pink satin, and a similar strip is run through each bouillon. The second skirt is edged with one flounce, and one bouillon with a heading: it is looped up on either side and at the back by a large rosette of satin ribbon. A strip of wider ribbon is fastened under the arm, raises up the second skirt into a panier puff, is fixed to the waist at the back, raises up the other side of the skirt into another puff, and is fastened again under the other arm. Low bodice, with a berthe composed of a double strip of tulle, ornamented with three narrow flutings.

The second is a dress of white tarlatane. The skirt is trimmed with twelve ruches, each formed of a treble strip of tarlatane. A tunic with four long points is placed over this skirt; it is trimmed round with three ruches, and ornamented with bunches of water-lilies and long grasses. The low bodice is trimmed to correspond. The sash of white satin is fastened at the back with an enormous bow of six loops, and three lapsels, edged with a handsome knotted fringe.

Head-dresses are all very high, the ornament being placed quite on the top of the head above the forehead.

The most fashionable are the Diadem Fanchon and the Chapeau Russe.

The latter is generally composed entirely of the tips of curled black feathers. The ornament varies: it is sometimes a white aigrette—sometimes a large flower of red velvet, with green-tinted leaves—or, again, a bright-coloured little bird.

The Diadem Fanchon of velvet is edged with saïn; an aigrette, flower, or feather is placed in front, a little on one side. Velvet lappets, edged with lace, are fastened in front with a cravat bow of satin.

For children, there are very pretty hats of white velvet turned up *a la Watteau*, and trimmed with roulleaux of blue or pink satin. There is a large bow of satin, with long lapels at the back.

The Chapeau Russe of Astrakan fur—or rather a silk imitation thereof—is also pretty for children, with a white aigrette or a bunch of the tips of peacock's feathers.

The Malcontent hat, turned up on one side only, is most coquettish for little girls either in grey felt with grey feather, or of black or coloured velvet, with a white feather thrown back over the crown.

The little cravats tied like those of gentlemen are now replaced by large bows of satin or gross-grains silk ribbon, which are made up beforehand, and put on with an elastic string which goes round the collar.

The shape of collars, too, has changed. They remain very much open in front, and are cut at right angles at the side, like the boys' collars that are called in Paris *cols Anglais*.

This shape is the most suitable with the large bows above mentioned. For morning wear the collars are of fine linen, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace or guipure.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Last week we described the opening of the Legislative Assembly, in connection with an illustration of the Palace of the Louvre. It is therefore unnecessary at present to do more than refer to the portraiture of the great meeting on page 920.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope on the 19th of December state that the screw frigate Galatea, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, was hourly expected to arrive in Simon's Bay.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE HEALTH OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.—The accouchement of her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena) may be expected shortly. Her royal highness's outdoor exercise is now principally confined to carriage drives within the park and Frogmore grounds. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein will remain the guests of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian for a considerable time.

INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE.—BERLIN, JAN. 20.—Yesterday afternoon at half-past two a chapter of the knights of the Order of the Black Eagle was held in the royal palace to invest his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the order. The investiture took place in the Ritteraal (hall of the knights), in the presence of the King, the royal Princess and the other knights of the order, all wearing the robes, and attended by the officials, pages, and heralds. His Majesty having taken his place upon the throne, Count Stillfried, the chief master of the ceremonies, was commanded to introduce the Prince of Wales. Thereupon, preceded by the heralds and conducted by Count Stillfried, the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Adalbert proceeded to the Brandenburg Chamber, and there received the Prince of Wales and accompanied him to the steps of the throne. The two princes remained as sponsors by the side of the new knight until the conclusion of the ceremony. The King expressed to the Prince of Wales the pleasure he felt in receiving his royal highness into the order, and more especially on that day (18th January), the anniversary of its foundation. The Prince then took the customary vow, and was invested with the mantle by his sponsors, after which, again approaching the throne, the grand-master placed round his neck the knightly chain, and bestowed the accolade. As the King of Prussia placed round the neck of the Prince the chain his Majesty said that he experienced great pleasure in thus bestowing upon the Prince the same chain which his illustrious father, the Prince Consort, had formerly worn. After the investiture the King and the knights of the order, preceded by the pages, went to the Chapter-room of the order. The ministers and all the court officials were present at the ceremony, as well as the suites of the respective princes, and a special invitation had also been sent to Lord Loftus, the English ambassador, who, together with the members of the Embassy, attended the investiture.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET IN WEST STAFFORDSHIRE.—A banquet took place at Wolverhampton on Tuesday night to celebrate the return for West Staffordshire of Mr. Meynel Ingram and Sir Smith Child. Amongst the company were the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Dartmouth. About 400 others and a gallery of ladies were present.

On Tuesday night his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant received addresses of congratulation from the Royal Dublin Society, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Horticultural Society. This evening the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess Spencer were present at the Universal Choral Society's concert, and received quite an ovation on entering the hall.

CAPTAIN WILMSHURST.—R.N., was, after his acquittal, to have proceeded again to the Island of Ascension by the packet which is to leave England to-day, but the authorities at Lloyd's have communicated with the Admiralty, and intimated that proceedings in the civil courts are to be instituted, which will oblige him to remain in this country for some time.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE AND THE ROMISH CHURCH.—Our correspondent telegraphs that a private letter from Pau to hand in Shrewsbury yesterday mentions as a rumour credited in society that the Marquis of Bute will shortly be admitted to the Romish priesthood. The report claims as authority Bishop Keppel, who received his lordship into the bosom of the Church. The noble marquis is now at Rome.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—At Bradford Mr. Giffard opened the case of the petitioners against Mr. Ripley. He undertook to show that Mr. Ripley's expenses were nearly £4,000, or more than double the expenses of Mr. Mill and Mr. Forster together, and that large sums had been spent improperly. The trial of the Lichfield petition was to commence yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Willes. The trial of the Dublin petition continues to excite the greatest local interest.

PAUPERISM AND EMIGRATION.—At the last meeting of the Medway guardians, a petition, signed by about forty inmates of the workhouse, was read, asking to be sent to Canada, the petitioners stating that they saw no means of improving their condition in this country. It was stated, in the course of conversation, that the guardians had, at different times, sent away from this country upwards of 350 paupers, and that if some of the present inmates were not soon sent out of the house a new wing would be wanted. The subject was eventually referred to a committee.

A RACE WITH VELOCIPEDES.—On Wednesday, a race was terminated on the Dulwich-road, in which four gentlemen engaged with velocipedes over two miles of ground for a sweepstakes of £20. The first mile was got over in five minutes, Mr. Merry commanding a lead; the next mile was sharply contested, and terminated after a spirited race by Mr. Waloski winning by four lengths, and accomplishing the two miles in nine and half minutes. Mr. Platt was second. The "velocipedians" outpaced the horsemen who rode after them.

CIVIL SERVICE—THINGS TO BE REFORMED.—1. Numerous inequitable and irrational distinctions as respects pay, promotion, and leave of absence between different departments. 2. The absence of any uniform system for proportioning salary and promotion to the importance of the duties performed. 3. The introduction of "outsiders" into the service, or, in other words, the appointment of men not in the service to important posts to which they can have no real claim, and with the duties of which they are entirely unacquainted. 4. The extremely disjointed and fragmentary character of the service, which renders anything like a "career" impossible, and confines a civil servant's energy and abilities to the narrowest possible arena.

LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE OVEREND AND GARNET CASE.—At a meeting of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Macne, M.P., gave notice that at a future meeting he intended to call attention to some of the disgraceful revelations made in connection with the case of Overend, Garnet, and Co. The honourable gentleman expressed his conviction that a great deal of demoralisation had been caused in commercial circles by the practice of giving double commissions, as in the case of Mr. Edwards, who had figured so prominently in the proceedings in London. It was incidentally stated that the Commercial Mortality Committee of the Council had already taken the subject into consideration.

THE CHURCH AND THE LAW OF BURIAL.—We learn from a Welsh paper that somewhat novel proceedings took place at Mold. An infant, the child of Baptist parents, had died, and application was made to the church authorities for permission to bury. The answer was, that as the child was not baptised it could not be buried in the day time, and that the funeral service could not be

used. The parents, upon this, waited upon the Rev. Mr. James, Baptist minister, who went to the vicar and demanded that the grave should be ready in the afternoon. This was granted, but of course Mr. James could not be allowed to speak in consecrated ground. The funeral took place as arranged, and Mr. James, after reading and praying, denounced the intolerant spirit of the church of England's prerogatives. The body was then laid silently in the grave, and the people—a large number of whom had gathered—departed.

UNFEELING OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.—An Irish paper now calls attention to a case which is common enough in Ireland, and scarcely intelligible in this country. It appears that a Captain Bolton built four houses on ground belonging to the Marquis of Hartford, believing that they would be secured under the custom of Tenant right—that is to say, believing that he and his heirs or assigns might hold them in perpetuity, subject to the payment of a fixed rent. The Captain died, and left the profit rents of these houses towards the support of a school; and now the Marquis comes down, ejects the trustees, and seizes the buildings, which never cost him a farthing. In England, no one would build on land held upon a customary right which the law did not recognise; but thousands of such instances occur in Ireland, and after years of possession, tenants are turned out, and, as they and their countrymen think, infamously robbed. In eighty years, tenants' improvements have raised the income of the Marquis's property from £8,000 to £60,000 per annum, but still he evicts the school trustees for a few pounds more.

BOAT-RACE FOR £50.—Tuesday afternoon a sculler's race took place from Putney to Mortlake for £25 a side, between J. Coxen, a waterman of Twickenham, and William Moffatt, a tradesman, and member of the Kew Alliance Rowing Club. The latter had only been known as a very good private oarsman, while Coxen has contended with success in several private matches; notwithstanding this, the fact that he beat a good man (Iles, of Kew) three weeks back, and that he was in fine condition, having trained under Joe and William Sadler, Moffatt, who had trained at Harry Kelley's, was made favourite as soon as the match was set on foot, and as much as 3 to 1 was laid on him at the start. Both were in good condition, and Moffatt was the heavier man; he lost the station, and was in the centre of the river, Coxen being on the Middlesex side. The Volunteer steamer, Capt. Ayers, accompanied; and Mr. Wormald, of *Bell's Life*, was referee; Harry Kelley showing Moffatt up, and George Hamerton looking after Coxen. The latter gained a length at the start, and although Moffatt rowed strongly and well, he never stood a chance, Coxen gaining from the start, and coming in eight lengths ahead.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, were admitted members of the college, at a meeting of the court of examiners on the 20th inst., viz.:—Messrs. William Field Flowers, Tealby, Lincolnshire; Burford Norman, L.S.A., Taunton, Somerset; and Augustus H. Colet, Worthing, students of Guy's Hospital. James Timothus Gobert, Jerusalem; William Dobson, L.S.A., Leeds; and James Asbridge Hall, Halifax, of the Leeds School. Richard Corston Wade, Manchester; and Thomas Carleton Ralton, Manchester, of the Manchester School. Charles Edward Hoar, Maidstone; and Thomas Lambert Lack, L.S.A., Chichester, of King's College. Charles Jones, L.S.A., Carnaby-street; and George Everitt Norton, L.S.A., Upper Baker-street, of the Middlesex Hospital. Francis Abraham Holmes, Nassau, Bahamas, of the Middlesex and St. Mary's Hospitals. Charles King Ridge, Bristol, of the Bristol School. Selim Myer Salaman, M.B., Dublin, Maida-hill, of the Dublin School. William Moore King, Brighton, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. George Askew Hull, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, W., of University College; and Robert Laing, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of Newcastle School. It is stated that only two candidates failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the court of examiners, and were referred to their hospital studies for six months.

THE DEATH OF MR. ERNEST JONES.—We have seldom had of record an event so painful and so shocking as the sudden death to Mr. Ernest Jones. His illness was not even known to the public, and therefore his unexpected departure from amongst the living will startle those who, whether they were personally acquainted with him or not, were familiar with his name as that of a leader of the people. His death is the more tragical as taking place in less than three days after the ballot which marked him as the candidate of the Liberal party for the seat which an anticipated vacancy may place at the disposal of the electors of Manchester. Comment is needless on the sadness of thus dying when a career of singular activity and chequered by many misfortunes was apparently about to be crowned with a triumph which would have compensated the veteran Reformer for all his labours and sufferings. There is something in this aspect of the melancholy occurrence which appeals to the human sympathy of men of all parties; and we cannot doubt but that this sympathy will on all hands be feelingly expressed. To die when a new career of usefulness was opening up to the disinterested and oft-tried man of the people—when his services, which had in years past exposed him to obloquy, comparative penury, and, as many will think, to persecution, were about to receive the honourable reward which he coveted—is about as melancholy a fate as can befall a public man. The only gleam of consolation in it is that Mr. Jones lived long enough to know that he had been actually chosen by the Liberal electors of Manchester to be their standard-bearer in the contest which is believed to be impending.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

MINE eyes were stiffened with the last night's tears,
And my brow ached too heavily to weep,
Opprest with sorrow past and future fears,
Too weary to awake—too sad to sleep.

With listless hand I drew away the blind
To look where lay the morning dull and gray:
I heard no whisper of the cold night wind,
I saw no gleam to chase the gloom away.

Spread like a mourning veil on every hill
Hung cheerless mist, thro' which the dark dawn crept:
The rain-drops on the trees lay cold and still,
Like tears of one who in his sleep hath wept.

Sadly I turned and laid me down again
Till sorrow's leaden trance my sense did steal,
As those who lulled by very strength of pain
Forget their pain a while and cease to feel.

So passed the hours away, and I awoke;
But while I slept the world had travelled on—
The damp mist rolled away, the morning broke,
And, pouring radiance forth, up rose the sun.

The purple hills were tinged with living light,
The grass was waving in the morning breeze,
Like sparkling gems the rain-drops of the night
In rainbow showers were glittering from the trees.

Then my heart melted too, and the deep gloom
Passed like the dreary morning mist away;
The sun shone warm and bright into my room,
And I rose up from my dull trance to pray.

O God, most merciful! 'tis ever so;
While thankless man feels but the present pain,
And lies steeped in the weariness of woe,
Thy step is drawing near to heal again.

THE GARDEN:

PLANT HOUSES.

GARDENIAS are plants which will endure much hard forcing, and by treating two or three batches differently may be had in bloom almost every month in the year, as almost every matured shoot will produce flower-buds. Those who wish to have flowers early may have them by placing the necessary quantity of plants into a warm, moist temperature. Few plants—even evergreens—will endure so much strong, unwholesome steam as these. A bottom heat of from 85° to 90° may be freely afforded them, using for this purpose strong steaming horse or stable manure, with an upper temperature some 10° less (produced by properly studied gradation) than that in which they have previously been standing. Cape Pelargoniums, intended to make the finest specimens, should have their final shift within a week or two. Particular study should, therefore, be given to the preparation of soils, to form a compost for them. Like all other plants grown in pots, they do not succeed thoroughly unless the pots have become well crammed with roots, previous to the formation of flower-buds. Hence, as they are not very great rooters, small pots are essentially necessary, and the best possible compost should be obtained for filling them; good hearted, yellow, friable, fibrous loam, with one part of thoroughly decomposed manure, not too moist, and a good sprinkling of silver sand, will suit them well. The whole should be well incorporated; and after a good drainage has been insured, they should be potted firmly. It often happens, when giving such small shifts to plants, that the whole space between the ball and the inner sides of the pot are not uniformly and evenly filled. To obviate this evil, and to be certain that no vacuum exists, it will at all times be necessary to use a thin lath about half the thickness of the fingers, and with which the soil should be forced well home. Besides the loss of valuable space caused by carelessly performing this operation, at watering the ball is not uniformly moistened, as the water will flow more freely through the lightly pressed portions, leaving that which is properly finished off hard and dry. The temperature in such pelargonium houses should now be raised about 5°. Insure a minimum of 55° by night. Place them constantly as near the glass as possible, and keep them perfectly free from green fly and all similar pests. The continued damp, unwholesome weather will have taxed the efforts of growers of specimen soft-wooded plants. Unceasing attention is still needed in the removal of every particle of decay. My previous advice regarding the occasional use of slight fires has greater force the longer this sort of weather lasts. It should be thoroughly understood, however, that it will do more harm than good to make the pipes or flues so hot to dry the house and plants that are contained therein by sheer force of heat alone; for, were it possible to do so immediately the heat declined the dense moisture contained in the external air would find its way through every aperture and be condensed, thus making the matter worse instead of better, the unnecessary putting the plants to undue excitement. When slight fires are necessary let them be such as will insure to the air a greater buoyancy only—such, in fact, as will cause it to rush out at the apex by its own force, carrying with it a fair proportion of the moisture from within.

FORCING HOUSES.

Early vineeries, which may have fruit set, and which are beginning to swell, should now have a uniform temperature of 58° to 60° by night, with an increase of 10° to 12° by day, which will bring it up to 70° or 72°. A nice moist growing atmosphere should be insured, and a moderate amount of air only be afforded for a time. Shut up close soon after noon, and so secure a little sun-heat if possible. Be very careful not to permit draughts in any form on to the delicately forced berries. Though no injury may be perceived from such carelessness at the time, a certain amount of mischief is sure to follow. In regard to pines, little can be added to past advice, given in former calenders. As the potting season of some successional will soon arrive, it may be well to remind the reader of the necessity of procuring the necessary soil, and placing it to dry in proper positions, chopping it up, &c. Continue budding the earliest peach and nectarine trees as soon as the fruit begins to swell and young wood shoots are forming; increase the temperature by some three or four degrees by day in light weather, but with due caution not to have recourse to any excess which is likely to cause undue excitement, or to make forced growths beyond the capability of each plant to mature at such a period.

HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

The present season, with its extreme mildness and much moisture, greatly favours the formation and growth of every variety of parasitical moss or fungus. I notice that Ghent azaleas and many other deciduous shrubs even to the evergreen rhododendrons, are in some situations overrun with such growths. That these are very injurious I scarcely need add. It will be well to give all that are attacked therewith a good dressing with wood-ashes, properly prepared by sifting, &c. Scatter it well into and amongst the branches at a time when they are wet, and the ashes are likely to adhere. Where wood-ashes are not readily procurable, a slight dusting with dry lime, which has been slackened a few days previously, will also prove destructive, but must be used with greater caution, especially upon evergreens. In cold, moist, tenacious soils, it will be advisable to stop all digging operations until such time as the beds, borders, &c., become drier. This is excellent weather to relay and to level irregular lawns, and any work of this kind in contemplation should be pushed forward with vigour.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

The present weather is all that can be desired for all newly-planted trees, so thoroughly have the continued rains washed down and settled the earth around the roots. Should a moderately dry period ensue, it will be advisable to level the soil in instances where it may have settled down irregularly, thus causing water to stand after heavy showers, which would quickly be absorbed and carried off if the surface were level. Keep a sharp look-out at this particular time after winged pests. So tender have the buds become upon bush fruit, and in many instances so prominent, that the birds are already mutilating them. Besides the many ordinary ways of keeping them away, resort may be had to dipping worsted thread in spirits of naphtha and tying it in short lengths equally distributed upon each bush.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Radishes may, if the weather continue mild, be sown in very warm southern situations with a fair prospect of success. Sowings should also be repeated upon slight beds of fermenting material, and under lights placed upon a south border. Continue to turn over and to sweeten the necessary heap of material upon which cucumbers and melons are shortly to be planted. It must be perfectly sweet and free from any impurities, which are readily detected. Everything in the way of cauliflowers, lettuces, and the like, under frames or hand-glasses, whilst they may be protected from excessive superficial rains, must however be afforded plenty of fresh air by day and night, by tilting the lights, &c. Even with the slight protection thus afforded, and with plenty of air allowed, they begin to look very weakly. If any amount of confidence could be placed in the weather, it would do them much good to remove all frames or glass quite away from them for a week or so, allowing the air to blow freely amongst them on all sides, and so harden them a little.

TOWN GARDENING.

FROM some cause, possibly from the want of a knowledge of what will grow successfully in confined places, no trees are to be seen in many of the squares and gardens of London, with very few exceptions, but the common lilac and poplar, and these in a very starved and miserable condition. The managers of our public parks have of late set a good example by planting many beautiful and rare trees and shrubs, which thrive well, though they are not entirely out of the reach of smoke. Of course they are better situated than those in squares and gardens in the heart of the town. As fresh soil in sufficient quantity to plant in may be obtained, it is quite certain that, with due care and attention, many trees and shrubs may be grown in all the squares, and not a few in the most confined localities of large towns. In the first place, it is of the utmost importance that the trees to be planted in such places should be young, and if they have been previously transplanted once or twice in the nursery so much the better, as they will then remove with more fibrous roots. When they are removed from the nursery they should be lifted with as much mould around their roots as possible; at the same time as much fresh soil should be obtained as will be sufficient to plant them in. In planting, the soil should be carefully distributed amongst the fibrous roots, and be trodden firmly down. They should be firmly secured with stakes, to prevent the wind from disturbing their roots. A good watering should then be given, repeating the same occasionally until the plants have well started into growth. I consider the end of February the best time for planting in towns, as they start better when planted early, for then they get coated with soot. These precautions should be carefully attended to, for on them depends the success of most trees in towns. Rotten leaves and dung will be of great service to shrubs planted in towns, if forked in as shallow as possible, so as not to disturb their roots. In my next I will give a list of some of those trees that are best calculated to answer the purpose in view.

COVENT GARDEN NOTES.—During the past fortnight there has been a good supply of broccoli sent to Covent Garden Market from the neighbourhood of Penzance, Cornwall. This comes packed in large open hampers, and when not delayed in transit arrives in good condition. The principal flowers produced in quantity during the above period were primulas and hyacinths, which are chiefly obtained from the localities of Isleworth, Barnet, and other places near London.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF EMMA JACKSON.—The man who was charged on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Emma Jackson in Bloomsbury some years ago, has been discharged. Inspector Moore, on comparing particulars, declined to entertain the charge.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A most destructive accident occurred at the extensive establishment of Messrs. Martin and Johnson, manufacturers. The main-engine ran away, making the whole engine-house a wreck of machinery. Two engines, of fifty-horse power each, were smashed into fragments. The flying wheel, weighing thirty tons, was broken up, and the fragments flew about, doing injury in all directions. No lives were lost, but seven hundred people are thrown out of work, and it will occupy six months to repair the damage. The loss in machinery and property is stated at £6,000.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A WOMAN.—On Friday afternoon, Mr. Humphreys, coroner, held an inquiry at the River Head Tavern, Stainsbury-road, respecting the death of Elizabeth Hazle, aged thirty-nine years, the wife of John Hazle, a boat-builder, and the mother of seven children, who, according to the evidence, died from shock to the nervous system through not being properly attended to during childbirth. A woman named Mary Brown had been engaged to act as midwife, but she admitted that her only experience in such matters was nine months' attendance upon paupers in a country workhouse, and she had no certificate of competency.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN OXFORD-STREET.—Yesterday (Saturday) it transpired that a murder had been committed in Oxford-street under peculiar circumstances. Late on Friday evening the murdered man entered a public-house in Oxford-street, and after drinking for some time he became intoxicated, and was ejected from the house. He had scarcely time to look about him, when he was set upon by some ruffians, who, it is believed, wished to take advantage of his condition to rob him, and, in endeavouring to carry out his intention, he treated his victim with such brutality that before the wounded man could be conveyed to the hospital he died. The name of the deceased is John Caffall. A person has been arrested for the crime, and is in custody on the charge of murder.

STRANGE SCENE IN A COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Guppy, a solicitor, who practises in police and county courts, and who was recently fined at the Marylebone Police-court for being drunk and incapable, entered the Bloomsbury County Court in an exceedingly drunken state, and his appearance was grotesque in the extreme, arising from his face being besmeared with soot. Mr. Guppy created much excitement as he walked up the court to the solicitor's table, and on arriving there he said to Mr. Venn (a solicitor who was then addressing the court). "Mr. Venn, you are a capital man, a very good man."—His Honour: "Sit down, Mr. Guppy, I will talk to you about this to-morrow morning."—Mr. Guppy: "Hic—I won't."—His Honour: "Then I shall have you turned out of court."—Mr. Guppy: "I won't."—His Honour then directed two of the ushers to eject Mr. Guppy from the court, which was done, and the Judge then inhibited Mr. Guppy from practising at that court for the next six months.

MOTHER AND CHILD DROWNED.—A melancholy accident happened at a farm about six miles from Peterhead, on Saturday afternoon. Three children of William Watson, quarryman, went out after ten o'clock, and nothing was heard of them till about an hour after, when the dead bodies of the mother and one of the children, a girl of sixteen months, were found in a quarry near their home. The quarry is now out of use, and is partly filled with water. In the spot where the woman's body was found the water was about nine feet deep; the child's body floated apart from the mother in about two feet of water. The story told by the other children serves to throw some light on the accident. It appears that the mother had gone out in search of the children just at the time when her little girl had fallen into the water. The child was at the opposite side from that at which the mother appeared, and it seems she had endeavoured to rush right through the water, but perished in the attempt. The unfortunate woman was 31 years of age.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL.—"Mr. Aspland reports that crime had a peculiar immunity in Manchester. In comparing Manchester with Liverpool, and in taking out all the cases from the police books which were not strictly relating to crime, he found that in Manchester there were 20,000 offences per year, and in Liverpool, with a quarter more population, there were 16,000 cases. Then, as to the indictable offences, he found that in Manchester there were 7,700 crimes tried by indictment; in Liverpool only 4,656 during the year. Of these, 6 per cent. were convicted in Manchester, and 18.8 per cent. in Liverpool. In Manchester, during the year, there were 687 instances of burglary, or nearly a quarter of the whole of the burglaries in England (including London) and Wales. Of these 687 cases, 7.4 per cent. were committed, while in Liverpool the commitments were at the rate of 45 per cent., and in England and Wales 37 per cent. Last year in Manchester there were 213 cases of highway robbery, and 36 prisoners were committed, or 16 per cent. In Liverpool there were 62 cases of highway robbery, and 17 per cent. were committed; whilst in England and Wales there were 700 cases of a similar character, and 69 per cent. were committed. So it would appear that in Manchester we had more than a quarter of the whole of the highway robberies throughout England and Wales."

STRANGE CASE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A case of attempted murder was on Friday investigated by the county magistrates at Southampton. They committed the accused, a man named Morris, for trial, but prison will be nothing strange to him, for it transpired that he has been twenty times tried by court-martial, and thirty times in prison, and at last was discharged from the Royal Artillery, "unworthy of being a soldier" being the endorsement on his discharge. Being abroad when discharged, he was sent home, and arrived at Southampton on Saturday last. Here a staff sergeant received him, but he became so passionate on finding that his papers were not at once forthcoming—they were sent by post by the same steamer—that the sergeant handed him over to a sergeant-major of the Army Hospital Corps stationed at Netley, who placed him in a ward usually allotted to convalescent lunatics, and directed two men to see that he did not run away. He became very much annoyed at having to give up his bundle, and repeatedly complained to the attendants that he was not at once discharged. During Sunday night, whilst one of them, named Coppins, was sitting in a chair, it is supposed asleep, the prisoner, with a razor, which he must have secreted, cut his throat and shut him out of the ward. The second attendant, hearing the noise, got up and tried to pacify him, but he threatened to serve him the same, and then he quietly conversed with him for a time until assistance arrived. The prisoner was then secured. His only defence was that the men had told him he was to meet with his death there, but this was denied. The wounded man is likely to die. Morris's papers make no mention of his showing traces of insanity.

CONSEQUENCES OF CLANDESTINE MEETINGS.—At a coroner's inquest held by Mr. Payne, at the Tower Tavern, Tower-street, Borough, respecting the death of Mrs. Eleanor South, aged thirty-three years, who committed suicide through grief brought on by the loss of a lover, who died shortly after being struck by her husband. Richard South, the husband, stated that he lived at 66, Westminster-bridge-road. On Thursday week, finding that his wife was not at home, he went to look for her, and he found her speaking to a Frenchman, for whom, he was sorry to say, she had a very great attachment. When he saw them speaking he could not stand quietly by, so he struck the Frenchman severely. At that time the Frenchman was ill, and the day after he received the blows he became worse. He died in a few days, but witness could not say what he died of. On Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the deceased heard that the Frenchman was buried, and she became like one who had died. She told him of her attachment for the dead man, and they had some words about it; she spoke to him, and he spoke to her. She was very much excited. She was in a great deal of trouble, but it was trouble that did not concern him. On Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, she sat down on a sofa in her room, and witness sat on a chair, for he thought it best to take no notice of her. He saw her tear her long hair out of her head in handfuls; but he thought that in time she would become calm, so he did not interfere. All at once he heard the chinking of a glass, and he then saw that she was drinking poison. He jumped from his chair and dashed the glass out of her hand; but before he was able to do so, she had drunk oil of bitter almonds. He caught hold of her, and carried her to a chemist's in the Westminster-road, but while he was holding her at the door she fainted in his arms. She was then carried to Dr. Donohoo's, where she died in two hours. Dr. Donohoo, 19, Westminster-bridge-road, said that the deceased had expired from the effects of a dose of essential oil of bitter almonds, a bottle of which her husband had kept in the house for five years to flavour pies. Mrs. Jane Keene, 55, Westminster-bridge-road, said that the deceased remarked to her, "You do not know what I feel." The coroner said the case was a very remarkable and a sad one. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

THE PRINCE OF WALES A FREEMASON.—The Swedish paper *Dagens Nyheter* reports that the Prince of Wales, during his stay in Stockholm on Dec. 20 was admitted into Freemasonry, and passed through six degrees. His Royal Highness, on the following day, had some additional degrees conferred upon him, and was created a Knight of the Masonic Order of Charles XIII.

WHICH IS WHICH.—I have heard it remarked that the distinctive differences between an English and purely Irish face is that the former looks as if the hand of nature had been passed over it downwards when coming into the world, whilst the Irish face looks as if on that occasion the hand had been gently passed over the features in a contrary or upward direction.—"Realities of Irish Life." By W. Stewart Trench.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO LONDON BY
RAILWAY.
(From the Mining Journal.)

THAT to the development of the railway system in Great Britain is due in no small degree the opening out of new and extensive coal districts, and the consequent cheapening of so important a product as coal, admits of no question; so that whilst colliery owners have been greatly benefited by the expeditious means afforded them of exporting their mineral, the railway companies have also gained largely by the traffic. The question has now resolved itself into one as to whether the inland coal carried by railway can compete with that sent over sea by the swift screw steamers, which convey the produce of the mines of Durham and Northumberland to London? Up to last year the railways had decidedly the best of their northern opponents; but the falling off in 1868 of the coal carried by railway has been of such a marked character as to require special notice. One of the principal causes is attributed to the rates charged by the Great Northern from the South Yorkshire district, where there is a house coal of excellent quality, and a great favourite in the London market. Another is the disputes which have occurred in several districts, by which the principal pits were only very partially worked.

Still, with all the drawbacks from strikes, lock-outs, and the limitation of produce by the men preferring short hours, there is something really extraordinary in the proportions which the traffic in minerals to London has assumed within the last 12 or 14 years. At the present time Derbyshire supplies the largest quantity of inland coal, the carriage of which is shared in by several of the leading lines of railway. Clay Cross, from which before the opening of the North Midland line not a ton was sent across the ridge which runs to the road, now sends away something like 600,000 tons annually, and last year sent to London no less than 292,471 tons, against 77,911 tons in 1854. Therefore, although there was a great

took place in the Wigan district, when several of the principal collieries in that important locality were all but closed. This will be apparent when it is seen that the Wigan Coal and Iron Company sent by the railway named, in 1867, no less than 122,391 tons of coal, whilst last year, owing to the dispute, it only forwarded 63,238 tons. Looking, however, to the vast increase in the quantity of coal carried southwards by rail during the past few years, there is no reason why it should not go on progressing at the same rate for the next decade, more especially should there be any considerable improvement in the iron trade. At the present time the extent of the northern coal fields are well defined, whilst those of Yorkshire and Derby, particularly the former, are as yet unexplored, and, as has been stated by a very high authority, it "must be for the enterprise of 100 years to come to test the extent of the next field of wealth now reposing under that mighty formation—the Magnesian Limestone." The field is now being gradually opened out, and from the unlimited quantity that can be supplied, and with a fair rate by the various lines of railway, there is little doubt but that seaborne coal will have to give way, as it has already done, to that carried by land.

The Midland Railway, which has now its own rails into London, may be expected to rank with the leading companies, so far as regards mineral carriage to the South. It has the great advantage of being considerably nearer to London than either the Yorkshire or Lancashire coal fields, whilst it has a very good quality of house fire coal—the black shale. That seam runs through the entire coal field, being the same as the Yorkshire Silkestone, but rather inferior in quality, and is worked at Alfreton, Clay Cross, Staveley, and other places. The Great Eastern will also largely increase its traffic in coal from the facilities afforded by the new depots at Whitechapel, and which will be of considerable benefit to colliery proprietors. Already, we understand, the whole of the arches, 51 in number, have been taken; and, as the company have running

great loss that Belgium has suffered. Mourning drapery was hung over all the public monuments, the embassies, and a great number of private residences. The shipping in the port of Brussels lowered their flags at half mast. The Court and the tribunals in the capital held no audience, and all places of public entertainment were closed.

The record of the death of the Prince Royal at the Palace of Lacken was formally entered on Friday evening, by M. Herry, burgomaster of the commune, in presence of the members of the Cabinet, the Ministers of State, the President of the Court of Cassation, of the Governor of Brabant, of the commandant of the district, and of several other civil and military functionaries, besides the dignitaries of the Court.

At eleven o'clock on Monday, the 25th, the funeral will take place. Contrary to the general custom, the corpse will not lie in state, as did that of Leopold I. The procession will proceed straight from the Castle of Lacken to the church of the village, which is about two kilometres from the Royal residence. In this church, in the vaults of which lie the remains of Leopold I. and of his Queen Louise Maria Princess of Orleans, the religious ceremony will be celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Malines, primate of Belgium. After the ceremony the corpse will be placed by the side of that of Leopold I. The coffin will be borne by the oldest officers in the army. The body will be embalmed to-day at ten o'clock, under the supervision of Dr. Wlemink. It will then be placed in the coffin, but no one will be permitted to see it. Yesterday evening the officers of the garrison of Brussels and the members of the King's household were allowed to see the remains of his Royal Highness.

The same night M. Frere, on behalf of the Government, notified to the Chamber of Representatives the demise of the Duke of Brabant. After a few words of sympathy expressed by M. Dolez, the President, a commission was appointed to wait upon the King to testify the profound grief of the



A LANDSCAPE.

falling off in the trade to the metropolis last year when compared with 1867, yet, on looking back, we find that the entire quantity of coal carried into London by railway in 1855 was 1,137,835 tons, whilst during the next 10 years the carriage was more than doubled, the returns for 1865 amounting to 2,733,056 tons. The first return given by the Midland, in 1858, showed that in that year it carried to London only 5,746 tons, and 10 years later, in 1865, it is credited with 152,737 tons. During the same period all the lines having termini in London increased their carriage to a truly enormous extent, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	1855.	1865.
	Tons.	Tons.
London and North-Western	339,656	1,093,725
Great Northern	547,602	975,509
Great Eastern	145,327	232,501
Great Western	80,950	237,222
South-Western	827	19,950
Total	1,114,362	2,558,907

Coming to last year, we find that the Great Northern, principally from the cause previously assigned, did not carry so much as in 1867, nor even so much as in 1865, whilst the London and North-Western also exhibited a very serious decrease, as did also the Great Eastern. The following figures show the actual state of the trade for the two past years:—

	1867.	1868.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
London and North-Western ...	1,243,390	1,059,177	184,213
Great Northern	1,044,125	938,405	105,720
Great Western	425,715	442,450	—
Great Eastern	388,432	316,408	72,024
Midland	157,246	183,701	—
South-Western	22,435	22,731	—
South-Eastern	9,555	11,233	—
London and Dover	4,324	4,546	—

The large decrease in the tonnage carried by the London and North-Western was partly owing to the dispute which

powers over the Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and other lines, it will be a formidable competitor with the principal railways, which have hitherto divided the carriage, and will doubtless obtain its share.

Seeing that there is now every prospect of the carriage rates to London and the South undergoing a thorough change, with a view to a general reduction, the result, there is every reason to believe, will be to the advantage of the public, who always benefit by competition, and also to the inland coalowners; whilst the various companies will have to confine their operations more to the coal districts through which their lines pass, or to which they have the easiest access.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JAN. 23.

The Prince Royal died at 40 minutes after twelve on the night of the 21st inst. The rumour of his death had been spread at five in the evening, but after the official announcements the fact had been denied, and even after the fatal event there was a degree of hesitation which caused the principal functionaries of the State to receive the statement with some caution.

For the last three days the Queen had not quitted the bedside of her child, and when taking her rest she did not undress herself. When his death was declared the grief of the King was uncontrollable; he raised piercing shrieks, and the doctors were about to bleed him. Now he is so thoroughly prostrated that he maintains an absolute silence.

On Friday morning, at eleven, the photographer of the King was sent for to the Castle to obtain a likeness of the features of the Prince. The operation was repeated several times on account of the features of the corpse having undergone a slight relaxation.

At Brussels, and in all the communes, the proclamation from the authorities announced to the inhabitants the

Chamber at his great loss. The Chamber also resolved upon suspending its labours until after the funeral.

On Wednesday next, at the Cathedral of Saint Michael and Gudule, a solemn service will be performed at which all the functionaries, magistrates, officers, &c., of the city and provinces will be present.

The ambassadors of France and Prussia, bearing letters of condolence from their respective Governments, were received at the Castle of Lacken by the Count de Flandres.

The health of the King himself causes great uneasiness, and Dr. Wlemink continues in constant attendance.

We this week give portraits of the bereaved King and Queen.

THE HAT MARKET AT FREIBURG.

We last week gave an illustration of the Suspension-bridge at Freiburg. We now give an engraving of the hat market in that famous old Swiss town. The market itself needs no description, as it is held in the open streets. Country people from all the neighbouring villages bring in their hats for sale, and being well made there is a brisk trade in these useful head gears. Freiburg is a very ancient town, and the architecture of the houses is old and quaint.

"Three years ago this autumn I had a severe attack of the gout, to which I had been subjected for 22 years. After being confined to my room, under treatment two weeks, I was induced to try your Pain Killer, and in a little more than a week I was able to be out and at business. Two years before I had a similar attack, which, with the best treatment I could get, confined me to my house over four months.—T. PERRY, Red Lion-square, London, Nov. 10, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son."

FOREIGN FUNDS AND BRITISH MINES.

THERE is no country in the world which has so large a floating capital as England. Nowhere else are there so many persons in quest of means of investment. In France there is a large amount of money in circulation, and nearly always the Bank of France has twice as much money in its coffers as the Bank of England possesses; nevertheless the amount seeking investment here is greater than in France, although there is more English property in Foreign investments than that of all Europe besides, similarly situated. There is not less than 400 millions sterling worth of foreign bonds held by the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland. It is a very remarkable thing under such circumstances that so little attention is paid to British mines. There is a sort of dim and dull expression that mining is a mere hap-hazard, go-a-head venture; that mining is digging in the dark in the expectation that something may turn up. No doubt this obscure notion prevents that enterprise in British mining which ought to exist, and which will yet prevail, as soon as intelligence and science are more widely spread. There is no department of investment which pays the capitalists so well. Foreign bonds often bear good interest, but they are very uncertain. A war, revolution, the failure of a harvest, a change of financial policy, and other causes may operate to deprive such bonds of their value. Spain for a long time repudiated her obligations; the *quasi* Republics of South America did the same. It is not long ago since the American Democrats endeavoured to elect a President on the principle of repudiation. The present President, if he were not prevented by Congress, would pay the debt of the United States in Green Backs; and the press of the Brazilian Empire has advocated a similar policy. From all

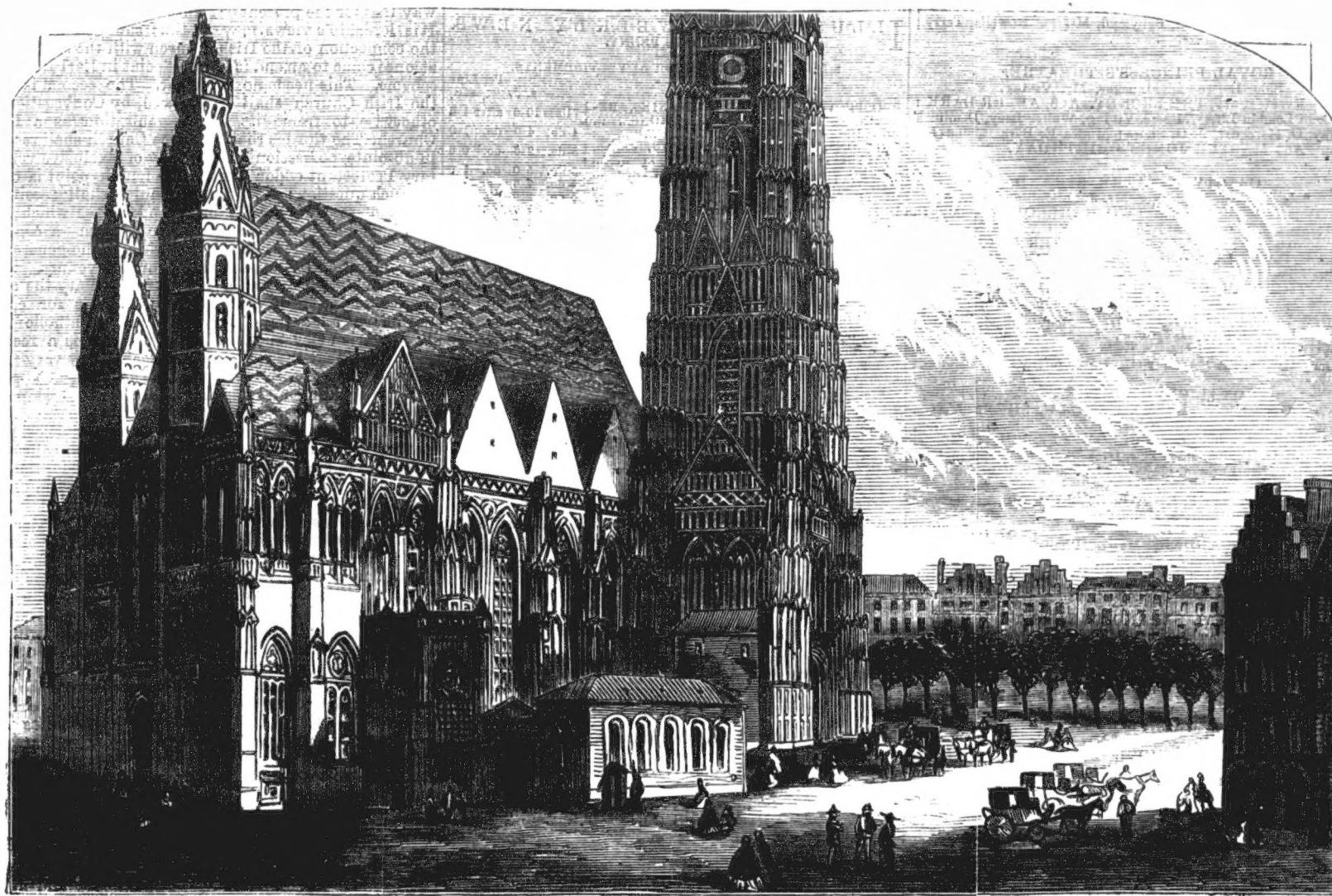
The produce preserve the black foot, which butchers look upon as a halfpenny per pound in their favour, and combine the best qualities on both sides as few other crosses do. Sheep are undeniably assuming the place which bullocks once held in the farmers' eyes as "rent-payers," and the risk is so much less. Old huntmen groan because of them, and will have it that there are a hundred now where there was one in their "second whip" days, and that they foil the pastures and head the fox. He is a proud and a happy gourmand who, not having a park to rear his own Southdowns in, can get anything else than fourteen-month or draft ewe mutton at his butcher's. But a fast age will have quick returns, and to do that it must "grind up its saplings."

The decrease of pigs is not difficult to account for. There is still a large demand for "Cumberland hams" and bacon, and the pig, not fat, or short, or big, or over-driven, but a lengthly ten-months' one, of 14 stone of 14 lbs., which has been fed on oatmeal and potatoes, is most to the curer's mind. The bacon factors, young and old, despite all laws and public understandings to the contrary, still come running out of Dumfries three miles in the dark winter mornings to meet "fine light pigs" in the market carts, and get the first run of those 12lb. to 18lb. hams which the Londoners love. Still the supply has fallen off all over the kingdom, and farmers, except they are cheese-makers and have plenty of whey, all tell you that pigs don't pay them. We can very readily understand what some may consider a dark saying. Feeding stuffs for some time past have been very dear, and it has been much more profitable to send both corn and potatoes to market than to give them to pigs. Hence farmers have both fed and had fewer of them. They fancy trade in pigs received its

horse handy, might go in a run from Cant's Thorns to Market Harborough, and not touch a single ploughfield. Things are very different now in Leicestershire, and round those noted covers, Prior's Coppice, Ouston wood, and the two Dalbys, the ploughs of Howard and Ransome have cut their long and deep furrows. The sheep in Top Leicestershire have been doubled with the aid of roots, and not a few farmers of grass land, not exactly of the quality of Creslow Greet Pasture in Bucks, or Old England by the Welham side, have gradually got leave to break up one acre in four.

In England there is a decided increase in wheat, and a decrease in barley. When the price was low, much of the inferior sorts of the latter has been given to cattle. The brewers of pale ale have also become very dainty as to colour, and if they cannot get the Chevalier, they rely very much upon the Sarl from Hamburg. The advance in potato cultivation is a healthy sign, as it indicates a confidence in being able to struggle with that "black sickness" which has deprived the cottagers of many a savoury mess. New seed has been extensively introduced from abroad, as it has at last forced itself on grower's attention that the incessant employment of the means of reproduction of the crops from tubers is the chief cause of disease. Turnips have been a sadly variable crop for some time past, and many of those who did best with them last season never hoed them, but left them under their own shades till the tropical heat was past. Even then they had not got to the end of their troubles, and some fields which had been so treated rotted in their lusty pride just before Christmas. The increase in bare fallow is a portion of the returns very hard to understand.

Brown fields their fallow sabbaths keep,



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES' VISIT TO VIENNA—THE CATHEDRAL AT VIENNA.

such perils the investor in British mines is free. Nor do Foreign Bonds ever bear an interest equivalent to the dividends paid on British Mining Shares, nor even attain the high premiums that well selected ones command.—*The Investors' Guide*.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.
The advance in cattle may very well be accounted for, when we compare the years ending June 25, 1867-68, the periods up to which the calculations are carried. The cattle plague claimed a small percentage, and many of those were only lung cases; but the amount of sound cattle which were, in bucolic parlance, "slaughtered to save their lives," during the continuance of that scourge, was exceedingly large. Farmers were seized with a panic in the neighbourhood of the diseased spots, and not having a coal mine, like the Duke of Hamilton, to lower their herds into for a space, they went for salvage, and killed cows "milkit to the bone," and bullocks in all stages of development, so as to realise something. Their places have been gradually made up by buying in the Irish and the Scotch fairs, and several breeders have "stolen" calves, by putting their yearling heifers to the bull. Many went largely into sheep while the stalls were being filled up; but the Cheshire cheese farmers, understanding very little of the matter, found it an unthrifit love. Those that bought "Welshmen," which despise all shelter save the sky, wished that they would feed more and jump less, and added that "they might do very well if you keep two men on hunters to cross country five miles after them each morning." Everywhere sheep-farming is becoming more important, and the Shropshire tup and Leicester ewe is the most favourite cross.

death blow with the cattle plague, and the days of 40 guineas for a sow and £116 10s. for a litter of eleven Wainmans, at two months, under Salisbury spire, are not likely to return. The Privy Council restrictions virtually barred the transit, and high-priced purchases were detained at stations, and sold in disgust to butchers for what they would fetch. The result of the general apathy might have been seen last Christmas in the half-filled lists at the Smithfield Club, where many classes had only one entry for two prizes, and even that disqualifed for lack of merit. Thus, quality of flesh, well set on tails, and good heads, are lost, as short prices have taken the spirits out of the breeders, and the pig census has sunk more than 20 per cent. The Englishman still loves his rasher and his ham sandwich. He does not believe, like a multiplicity of cottiers and crofters across the Tweed, that his taste will entail upon him the mental fate of the herd which "ran violently into the sea," and therefore this English and Irish pig deficiency is one of the most startling points in the government array of figures.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS—CROPS.

TAKING the returns *quantum valeat* as our basis, they show a slight increase in England of the acreage under all kinds of crops, bare fallow and grass. Of late years the tendency has been in the grazing districts to increase the arable land. Inferior grass land has been very much broken up, and even the graziers on good land are fast adopting the belief that those farms which are one-fifth on the plough are occupied most advantageously. The Meltonian of thirty years ago, i.e. he had a good afternoon fox in front of him, and his secon-

is a line which has quite lost its significance on many of the best estates. In fact landlords have for some time back been insisting upon green fallows and their tenants have been nothing loath. Some new covenants stipulate that the tenant should only have one-fourth of his fallow share in bare fallow, and the practice has worked exceedingly well.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO VIENNA.

AMONG the notable places recently visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales was Vienna; we therefore take the opportunity of presenting a view of the cathedral of that city. It is dedicated to St. Stephen, and is situated almost in the centre of the city, from which the principal thoroughfares diverge. It is an elegant Gothic building ranking in elevation and richness of architecture with the cathedrals of Strasburg and Antwerp. Its length is 350 feet; greatest breadth, 220 feet, with a tower and spire 450 feet in height; it has a bell 357½ cwt, cast from cannon taken from the Turks, and declines towards the north about three feet from the perpendicular. Within the cathedral are some good wood carvings, a few good pictures, and royal monuments.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Mrs. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price six shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Sole Management of Mr. A. Harris.
Every Evening, at 7. THE BOARDING SCHOOL. After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled ROBINSON CRUSOE; or, Friday and the Fairies. The Box-office is open from ten till five.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7. MY WIFE'S OUT. At 7.45, the grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled PUSS IN BOOTS. Characters in the opening by the principal members of the company. Double Troup of Pantomimists and various novelties.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
Every Evening, at 7, INTRIGUE — HOME. Messrs. Soothern, Crippen; Misses Ada Cavendish, Hill, &c. THE FRIGHTFUL HAIR. Messrs. Compton Kendal, Buckstone, Jan.; Mesdames Scott, Gwynne.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
Every Evening, at 7. DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL? Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. L. Murray. At 7.45, MONTE CRISTO. Mr. Fechter, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Belmore; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss C. Leclercq, Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. Smith.
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2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

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JAMES WHITTAKER.—You could not arrange your contributions better than you do.

L. M. P.—See a lawyer on the subject.

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The Illustrated Weekly News.
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 30, 1869.

RUMOURS AFLOAT.

It has become a general subject of conversation that there are divisions in the Cabinet; and that the subject of those dissensions is the disestablishment of the Irish Church. A majority of the Cabinet are according to these reports for dividing the large revenues now at the disposal of the Irish Church between it and the Roman Catholic Church. Earl Grenville, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Bright are the persons upon whom report fixes as the most anxious for this arrangement. The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Layard are alone represented as offering it any serious opposition. Just before the dissolution of Parliament, we pointed this out as the probable issue; because we knew that Mr. Bright had always been favourable to the endowment of the Roman Catholics, as whatever called an act of justice, considering that the Established Church received so much. As a Quaker this is inconsistent on the part of the right honourable gentleman, but Mr. Bright does not belong to the strictly Evangelical party in that body, but leans to the Unitarian section of it; and in this country there is on the part of Unitarians no very ardent opposition to the national endowment of religion, while in Ireland the Government gives stipends to the clergy of that belief, who willingly take it and are very pressing to have it increased.

It is quite certain that neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Bright have been in any hurry to make explicit declarations on this subject. They have, however, declared for the voluntary principle in Ireland; and it is more than probable that they consider it to be quite reconcilable with such declaration to hand over the vast property of the Church to the clergy of the two Churches which have most power in Ireland. Mr. Bright has stated his desire that the churches and glebes should remain with the Episcopal Church, and it is well known that he does not object to O'Connell's plan of providing the Roman Catholic clergy with glebes and churches as well. Earl Russell approves of this, and insists upon a portion of the estreated fund being reserved to keep churches and glebes in repair. In a word, his lordship is for having the churches and parsonage-houses of the two leading sects kept in good order at the expense of the whole community, while every other denomination has by its own voluntary effort to build and repair all the fabrics it requires. According to the rumour floating about, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright welcome very cordially the opposition offered by the other members of the Cabinet to complete disestablishment. Their tactics are (if the reports be true) to tell the public that they are outvoted, and do not see that the matter is sufficiently important to break up the Ministry upon it. In fact they will make scapegoats of the old and high Whigs in the Cabinet, backed by the greatest mischief-maker any modern Cabinet has seen, Mr. Lowe. As the squib put it on the walls of Kidderminster:

"Blow high, blow low, wherever you go,
Trust no one less, than naughty Bob Lowe."

There is not one man in the present Cabinet but the Duke of Argyll seriously, conscientiously and honestly in favour of the disestablishment principle, nor is there except his grace one man in the cabinet unwilling to endow the Roman Catholic Church at once and extensively. If the public believe that Messrs. Bright and Gladstone really wish the disestablishment pure and simple they will next month have the delusion dispelled.

Earl Russell's last letter is a feeler on the part of the Whigs as to how far a retrogressive policy may be entered upon. It was mainly to be of service in this way that for the present be refused a seat in the Cabinet. His lordship's views may be thus summed up. That the connection of the Irish Church with the State shall at once come to an end is the first point in Earl Russell's scheme. This needs no comment. The second is that the Irish Church shall be allowed, by Convocation or otherwise, to frame its own organisation as a Free Church. The third is that this Free Church shall receive in absolute possession all property of exclusive voluntary Protestant endowment. The fourth point is open to much question: it is that the Church shall receive in addition to the sacred fabrics and glebes which Mr. Bright would be willing to concede to them—a concession of which Earl Russell acknowledges the generosity—a proportion of the existing Church revenues. This would bring with it as a necessary corollary the concession of the fifth point, which provides for equal pecuniary advantages for the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches. The sixth point is a recommendation that the sum so applied shall not vary from year to year; and the seventh, that it shall be applied only to building and repairing places of worship and glebe-houses for the clergy of the three sects. The eighth point is that the residue of the ecclesiastical property shall be kept together in a fund to be called the Irish Fund, and to be applied by Parliament for the improvement of Ireland, and for no other than Irish purposes.

It is obvious from this that his lordship's letter is a pilot balloon sent up by the Whigs that, for political purposes, the three most powerful sects in Ireland are to be largely endowed, and that an invidious and unjust distinction is thus to be made to the disengagement of all the other denominations. Each of these sects will receive anything they can get without troubling themselves about the injustice done to others. If Lord Russell's letter be a feeler on behalf of the Whigs and a correct indication of their purposes, then the men who struggled for Gladstone, Bright, and their party at the last election, and suffered loss of business and persecution for a great principle are foully betrayed. We hope for the honour of the renowned and gifted men we have secured that the rumours to which we point may prove baseless.

COUNT CAUVO'S OPINIONS ABOUT IRELAND. It is not generally known that the late successful premier of Italy was not only a persistent and active politician, a wily diplomatist, and a great statesman but also a sagacious and learned political economist. This is clearly shown in "The Liberators of Italy," by the Editor of this Journal. It is important at the present crisis to know what the great Italian thought of Ireland and the causes of her misery. He declares that notwithstanding the improvement that has taken place in the character and lives of the Irish Protestant clergy, "the Church remains the representative of the causes of the miseries of the Irish people, a sign of defeat and of oppression which exasperates their sufferings, and makes their humiliation more keenly felt."

Cavour cites with approbation M. de Beaumont's opinion that almost all the evils of Ireland "may be referred to the existence of a bad aristocracy." He remarks, it is evident "that in a country where property in land is the source of almost all power, the most pernicious of things possible is that the class of proprietors and the other classes who form the great mass of society should belong to races and to religions opposed—rivals, hostile to each other." The mode of curing the evils which he suggests is similar to what has been long urged by Mill. He recommends us "to abolish entails and primogeniture, to permit the partition of inheritances, and to simplify the processes and formalities required for the sale or division of landed estates."

DEATH OF MR. EWART, LATE M.P.—The death is announced of Mr. Ewart, late Liberal member for Dumfries borough. His name has been identified with the abolition of capital punishment for minor offences, and with the establishment of free libraries. He was in the seventy-first year of his age.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NOTICE.—All Communications under the above heading must be forwarded to the Dramatic Editor, Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons.

THE NEW ROYALTY THEATRE.

THAT the new burlesque was entitled "Claude du Val," the bivalrous highwayman, was one recommendation; that the cast should include Misses Oliver and Charlotte Saunders and Messrs. Danvers and Dewar was another and scarcely inferior attraction. To this it may be added that there is very good music arranged by Mr. Hermann, and some beautifully painted scenes by Mr. H. Cuthbert, of which "Crackskull Common," "On the Tiles," and "Whitehall-gardens," might be taken for samples.

The burlesque opens with the scene of a store-room in the shop where Claude is bound apprentice, and which he longs to abandon for the more congenial occupation of robbing mails and protecting females on the King's highway. An altercation brings about a rupture; but, just as he is about to cut the whole connection the incidental discovery of Charles II., under the roof, making love (as was his royal wont) to Claude's sweetheart, leads to an acquaintance, which is cemented by the regal gift of a ring, to be used by Claude as a future passport to the King's favour. The fugitive Stuart is scared away by the alarm of the approach of Cromwell, who, however, notwithstanding his wonderful likeness to the Lord Protector (admirably got up by Mr. Dewar) turns out to be no other than the chief of the highway gang. Amidst congenial companions Claude is soon persuaded, and the scene concludes with a melodious "Huriash for the Road." In the next scene Claude and his sweetheart are lodged in the mansion of the Earl of Marchionstein, where we find that the noble owner suspects the honesty of his daubing guest, asks whether it was love or "spoony" that brought him thither, designates Claude's desire for a duel as the act of one accused of robbery, takes to "steal," and accuses the would-be duellist of flat forgery in seeking "to draw on his account." Claude has his revenge anon. His "minions of the moon," on Crackskull-common, are delighted with the approach of a carriage, which, though made of pasteboard, two inches by three when seen at the supposed distance of several miles, arrives on the stage in twenty seconds as large as life, and containing four inmates—one of whom, Claude himself, hands over his male fellow-travellers to his confederates, while he dances the minuet immortalized by Frith with the only lady in the party. In the next scene Claude learns that he is heir to the estates of Marchionstein, a discovery that, for some reason or the other, sends every one dancing round the stage preparatory to ascending to the roof of the house, where things unattempted hitherto in prose or rhyme are accomplished by the aid of chimney pots, moonbeams, and a couple of pistols. The night's adventure ends in consigning Claude to gaol, whence the ring obtained from the King in the first scene secures his delivery. The concluding scene in Whitehall-gardens winds up with a general chorus and a spirited dance.

On the whole it is fairly written, and very well placed on the stage. The reproduction of the Bradshaw scene from *Paris* is not exactly right in a piece *supposed* to be perfectly original; but after all it is a matter of very slight importance. As regards the acting, Miss Oliver entered with great zest into the part of the dashing highwayman, and her songs were sung with animation and with her usual captivating style. As his ill-favoured sweetheart, Mr. Danvers provoked very loud bursts of merriment. To the part of the Earl of Marchionstein Miss Charlotte Saunders imparted a peculiar and mysterious dignity that admirably suited the character, and Mr. Dewar impersonated Oliver Cromwell with wonderful animation and inimitable humour.

OLYMPIC.

THE "Yellow Passport," adapted by Mr. Henry Neville from M. Victor Hugo's "*Les Misérables*," is still drawing crowded and fashionable audiences, the acting of Mr. Neville and Miss Furtado eliciting well-merited applause from an excited audience. The scenery by Mr. Hicks is exceedingly good, especially "Paris and the Banks of the Seine by Moonlight;" the music is effectively arranged by Mr. E. Ellis. There is not the slightest doubt but that the "Yellow Passport" will long continue in the programme of the Olympic.

A MONUMENT is to be erected at Eisenbach to Bach.

MADAME NILSSON has received from the Philharmonic Society of London a magnificent piece of plate.

THE OXFORD MUSIC HALL has been purchased by Mr. Syers, for the sum of £8,400, and will shortly be re-opened.

OFFENBACH'S "Péchéhole" has been performed at Vienna. "LES TOURISTES," a new opera comique by Th. Stauffer, has been given with success at Lucerne.

A POLITICAL drama, by Dr. Westland Marston, in which Miss Neilson will play the heroine, is, we understand, to be produced at Easter at the Lyceum Theatre.

A NEW opera, entitled "Gelsomina," is in preparation at the Italian Opera, Paris. The music is by M. Luigi Bordèse, and the principal rôle will be played by Miss Minnie Hauck.

We deeply regret to say that since our last the illness of Madlle. Lucas has unfortunately proved fatal. The cantatrice died at St. Petersburg.

THE Royal Conservatoire of Music and Declamation at Madrid has been suppressed by a decree, and a new school of music is to be substituted in its place.

STRAUSS has composed a quadrille on Motifs from "Les Horreurs de la Guerre," which will be accompanied by 200 singers and the discharge of firearms!

LAST week, at the Royal Music Hall, Glasgow, while Madam Leopold, a female acrobat, was going through some daring evolutions on the trapéze, she somehow missed her hold, and fell heavily on the stage from a height of about fifteen feet. She was taken up unconscious, but some two or three hours later, medical assistance having been obtained in the interim, she was reported to have considerably recovered from the effects of the shock.

MR. HENRY LESLIE's prospectus for the ensuing spring season is unusually attractive. The first subscription concert, which will be an orchestral one, will take place on the 4th of February, and will include Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and Schubert's "Song of Miriam." Mr. Sims Reeves will appear as solo vocalist early in March. Madame Shumann and Herr Joachim have also been engaged.

AN excellent concert was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, the programme embracing selections from Spohr, Handel, Haydn, &c. Mr. Cummings distinguished himself in Macfarren's song from the opera *Don Quixote*, "I quit my Pillow." Handel's "Ode to St. Cecilia's Day," which is a difficult piece of music to execute, was creditably performed. The pantomimes and other amusements will be continued till Friday next. The admissions on Saturday were:—By season tickets, 4,700; on payment, 930; total, 5,630.

THE French posture makers whose foolish portraiture on London hoardings exhibited some months since, were more than sufficient to disgust most persons of sense, promise us the inestimable benefit of their performance at Mr. Strange's Alhambra.

We can only hope that the manager of this place of amusement will not be permitted to illustrate these dancers in the London streets. Our metropolitan suburbs are quite ugly enough without hideous additions of this nature.

We regret to state that Miss Nelly Moore has succumbed to the attack of typhoid fever, from which she had been for some time suffering. The tidings of this melancholy event will be received with sorrow by all who have had the pleasure of witnessing her performances on the stage or of her acquaintance in private life. She was distinguished by an ingenuous grace of manner, and by a remarkable sweetness of disposition, while her histrionic talents were of the most promising character. Miss Moore made her *début* at the St. James's Theatre, in 1859, and from the first night of her appearance continued to advance in the public esteem, until she gave evidence of her fitness to assume leading characters by her excellent impersonation of Ada in the comedy of "David Garrick" at the Haymarket Theatre. Her last appearance was at the Queen's as Ruth Kirby in the melodrama of "The Lancashire Lass," a part which exactly suited her talents, and which she performed with well-deserved eclat. The deceased lady was still representing the rôle early in December, when she was seized with the illness which has at length terminated fatally, and withdrawn from the stage one whose charming grace and kindly spirit will be missed with emotion.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.

THE LITERARY TREASURES OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

IT is beginning to be the same with the Corporation of London as with all wealthy bodies, individual or collective; they do not know how rich they are, and to a certain extent they do not care. We can all form some notion of the amount in hard cash they possess, and they have, doubtless, a tolerably correct estimate of it themselves, but it appears they are quite as richly endowed with literary as with pecuniary treasures, and of this, till lately, few people seem to have been aware, while still fewer have cared to spread their knowledge. To Mr. Orridge, late chairman of the Library Committee, belongs the credit of having called the attention of the Corporation, and we may say of the public, to the matter. Mr. Orridge has made some perfectly astounding discoveries in regard to the quantities of valuable records that are lying neglected in out-of-the-way corners of the various offices of the Corporation. In the City Solicitor's Office, he says, in a letter recently addressed to the Common Council, "There are voluminous records that have never been examined or indexed." The Comptroller's manuscript room has no light in it, and in broad daylight he is compelled to send his clerks there with a lantern; it is choke full, and looking for a deed there is like looking for a needle in a hay-stack. It is as bad in the other office; there exists in the Chamberlain's department a room full of all sorts of papers tumbled together in the wildest confusion, half forgotten, and altogether neglected. They have lain in that upper chamber over eighty years, since they were pitched there to save them from a fire. There are valuable historical documents in the Town Clerk's office, the proper study of which would throw sharp side-lights on every part of our history, from the Tudor time to the Protectorate and William the Third's days. Six hundred and sixty-two letters of this collection alone refer exclusively to the Elizabethan era, and are faithful copies of originals by the Queen, Burghley, Bacon, Cecil—in short, most of the statesmen and courtiers of the time. What a treasure would these be—hot to historians alone, but to gentlemen in search of topics for the magazines—if they were brought within the general reach, as Mr. Orridge suggests. Who, for instance, would not like to see the record of the letter sent "from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, for permitting plays to be performed on holidays after evening prayer, and for appointing some fit person who may consider and allow of such plays only as be fit to yield honest recreation, and no example of evil?" And who would not like to know in what terms the Earl of Warwick, writing to his "very loving friend the Lord Maiore of London from the Court," expresses his surprise "at the prohibition of playing pieces by his servant, and desires that more favour may be shown him therein?" These records are so interesting and so valuable that the thanks of the public are due to Mr. Orridge for his spirited endeavour to effect their rescue and preservation. He appears to have a fair prospect of success; on Thursday last he carried his motion for referring these matters to the scrutiny of the Library Committee at Guildhall, with the view of their reporting fully to the Common Council on an early day.

THE SUAS SIGN OF DEATH.—The Marquis d'Ourches, by his will, founded a prize of 20,000fr. for the discovery of a sure and simple means of recognizing if death be real or apparent. Dr. Carrrière, says the *Courrier de l'Eure*, intends to claim the money for a process which he has employed for forty years. This system consists in placing the hand, with the fingers closed, before the flame of a lamp or candle. In the living person the members are transparent and of a pinkish colour, showing the capillary circulation and life in full activity; whilst in that of a corpse, on the contrary, all is dull and dark, presenting neither sign of existence nor trace of the blood current.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Le Temps* invites the attention of all lovers of art and disciples of Goethe to a bust of the poet, which he describes as a simple masterpiece, although too long a forgotten, and almost unknown, treasure of the Grand Ducal Museum, and certainly not appreciated according to its merits beyond a small circle of savants, even in the poet's own country. This is not the severe Olympian head of Goethe in his old age, which the humblest professor or poet in Germany places high among his household gods. "It is a bust of Goethe still young; less venerable, less inspired, not yet Jupiter, but Apollo." The Grand Duke Carl Auguste, the poet's friend rather than his sovereign, had it executed by a Swiss artist, in 1790, at Rome, during Goethe's visit to the Eternal City. The name of the sculptor, Alexander Fritsch, is almost unknown out of Germany, perhaps out of Weimar." The writer describes this bust as a marvel of fine and delicate work, of antique beauty, of youthful grace and power. The trustees of the Weimar Museum have at length permitted a cast to be taken of it, at the repeated solicitations of visitors to Weimar. An enthusiastic admirer of Goethe has proposed that the following passage from Schiller shall be engraved on the pedestal:—"Happy was this man, whom the gracious Gods loved from his childhood; whom, yet an infant, Venus nursed in her arms; whose eyes Apollo opened, and whose lips Hermes; upon whose brow the seal of power was impressed by Jove."

EARL RUSSELL ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—By the report of the commissioners on the revenues and condition of the Established Church in Ireland, it appears that a certain revenue is pro-

priated to the Church Establishment. But what Establishment? Quoting again from the report of the commission, it appears that the number of persons returned by the census of 1861 as belonging to the communion of the Established Church was 693,357. The number of Protestants belonging to other communions in Ireland is upwards of half a million. The number of Roman Catholic subjects of her Majesty in Ireland is about four millions and a half. What notice is taken of these five millions of persons in the report of the Church Commission? None whatever. How much of the revenues secured by the State to the bishops and clergy of Ireland do they receive? Where are the "equal terms and equal laws" promised by Mr. Pitt? Twenty eight years after the Union, we fulfilled, in fear of rebellion, Mr. Pitt's promise of civil and political equality. Sixty-seven years after the Union we have done nothing to fulfil his promise of "equal laws," so far as regards ecclesiastical equality. Yet in the year 1868, when Mr. Gladstone remanded the nation of its unfulfilled engagements, and declared with reason that not less than twenty shillings in the pound in discharge our debt, people cry out, in pretended amazement, "Why so hasty? What makes you in such a hurry? Only sixty-seven years have elapsed since these promises were made, and you already call upon us to fulfil them! Surely, you can wait fifty or sixty years longer. If, indeed, we were engaged in war, or insurrection were at hand; if a foreign army threatened our coasts—then, indeed, we might be ready to grant all that the Irish ask, and even to allow the Protestant Episcopal clergy to be driven out with as little mercy as was shown to those of Scotland.

THE CHANNEL BRIDGES.—We are glad to perceive that Mr. Bouter's project for a railway bridge across the Straits of Dover, to meet the long-existing demand for increased facilities for continental communication is steadily progressing in England. We may congratulate ourselves on having been the first to notice its claims to attention, founded on what we had observed in the French papers, showing the growing interest it has been attracting in Paris for some time past. It will be seen from a letter published in last week's Journal, and most of the London papers lately that the French Government has devoted one of the public buildings in Paris (*Dépt des Marbres*) to the exhibition of the large model or scale on which Mr. Bouter has been making under the direction of the Government engineers to test the practicability of his novel theory of construction, which, if sound, will certainly inaugurate a new era in the use of iron for bridges, and must of necessity be a matter of great interest to our readers, considering the enormous quantity of iron which will be required in it. We may remind them that the proposed bridge will be upwards of 20 miles in length, and that the whole of it, including the piers, as well as the superstructure, will be of iron, and we leave them to guess of the quantity of iron which will be used in such a structure. If there is any latent defect in the author's design it is scarcely possible but that it would have been detected ere this, considering the numerous rival schemes which have been projected for attaining the same object. It appears that the French Government has furnished gratuitously the necessary workshops and offices, and we may, therefore, trust them to see that the model to be exhibited is capable of testing the practicability of the design. We notice that the Paris correspondent of the *Observer* states, in his letter in last week's paper, that the Government have appointed engineers to superintend the erection of the model, and that the Emperor himself has largely subscribed towards the capital of the preliminary company. He likewise further states that a certain Lord R——, in Paris, has made a bet that a train will pass by this bridge from England to France before any of the Peninsular and Oriental steamers will pass through the Suez Canal, and that this bet has been accepted by a member of the French Jockey Club.

THE KING IN THULE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

Never monarch that loved more truly
Than he, to whom of old
His dying love in Thule
Bequeathed a cup of gold.
No pledge of friend or lover
Was e'er so dear to him;
His eyes with tears ran over,
Whene'er he kissed the brim.
Now full of his days the measure
He left an heir his throne,
His lands, his wealth, his treasure,
And kept but the cup alone.
The crown-room of his castle
Looked out upon the sea;
There sat he keeping w^s,
In knightly company.
He rose and drank, ere dy g,
To feel his pulses glow,
And let the beaker, sighing,
Drop in the flood below.
On the look that o'er it lingers,
Sink sudden his eyelids twain;
Never cup, in its torpid fingers
Shall his chill hand clasp again.

PARLIAMENTARY

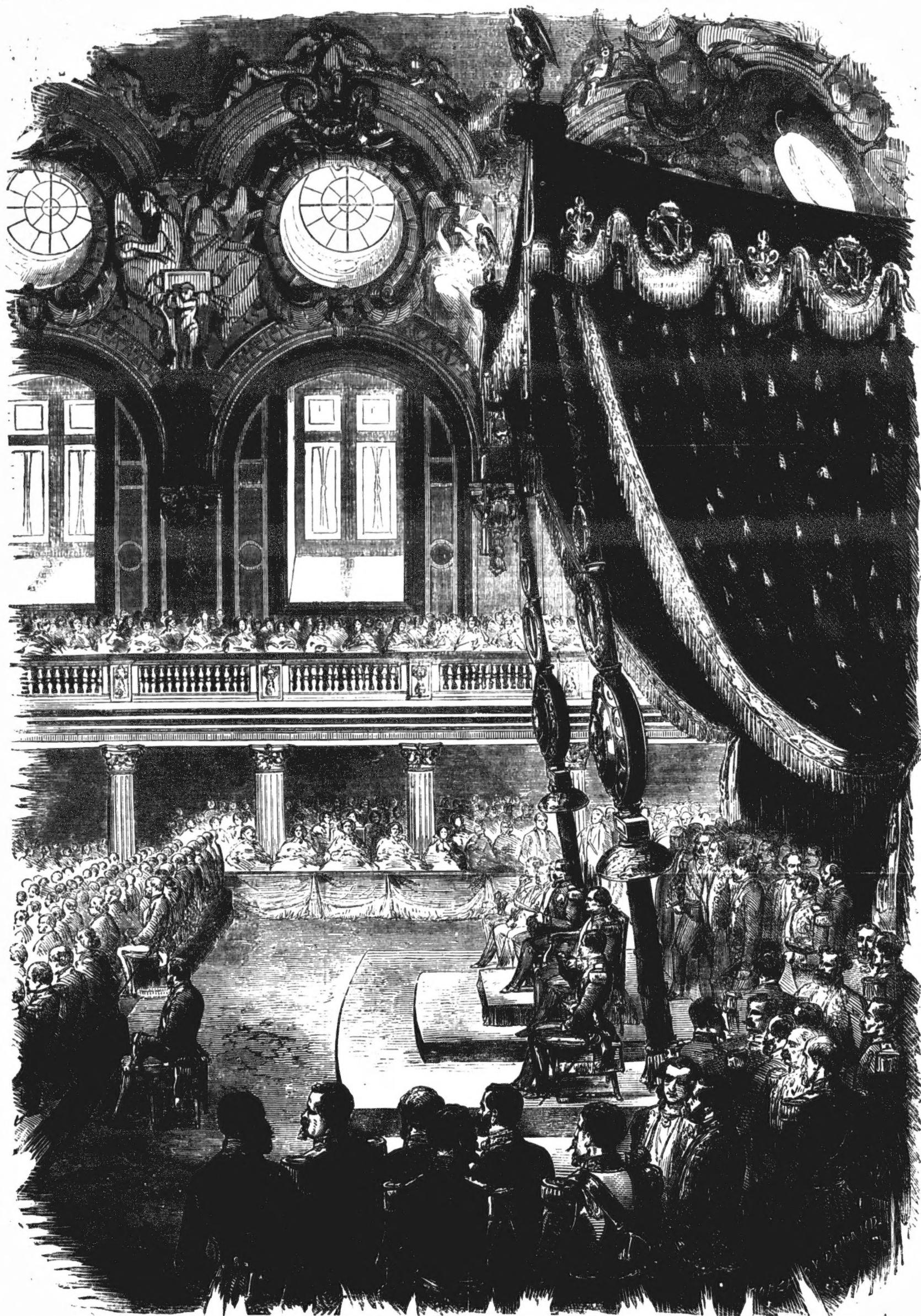
THE CARRICKFERGUS ELECTION PETITION.—At Carrickfergus on Tuesday, Judge O'Brien declared Mr. Dalway to have been duly elected member for the borough.

PARLIAMENTARY THOUGHT.—One of the Windsor election witnesses described somebody as the very man that was wanted as an agent, "because he looked exactly like a fool, but wasn't one." Curious, that many electors should employ precisely the opposite rule when selecting the very man wanted as an M.P.

TRIALS OF ELECTION PETITIONS.—The trials of election petitions in Scotland have been fixed by the Court to take place as follows:—County of Dumfries, Monday, February 1, at 2 o'clock; Burgh of Greenock, Tuesday, February 9, at 10 o'clock; Wick Burghs, Monday, February 15, at 10 o'clock.

THE ELECTION EXPENSES OF THE LIVERPOOL CANDIDATES.—The following were the election expenses of Messrs. Rathbone and Massey, the Liberal candidates, at the borough election:—Representative and captain, £38 4s.; poll clerks, £109 0s. 6d.; clerks and ward messengers, £604 14s. 1d.; ditto ditto, central committee-room, £373 2s. 11d.; printing, advertising, &c., £1,084 17s. 0d.; cabs and messengers, £107 11s. 11d.; Town Hall account, £495 9s. 6d.; stamps, £728 2s. 11d.; refreshments and booths and committee rooms, £190 12s.; furnishing committee rooms, taxes, &c., £802 18s. 6d., making a total of £4,724 12s. 5d.

COST OF THE BIRKENHEAD ELECTION.—In pursuance of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, Mr. B. Darbyshire, the returning officer of the borough of Birkenhead, has published accounts of all expenses incurred during the late general election, from which it appears that the cost on the part of Mr. John Laird, M.P., who was returned by a large majority, was £935 8s., including a sum of £16 17s. 6d. for cars previous to the election. The expenditure on behalf of Captain Sherard Osborn, who contested the borough on behalf of the Liberal interest, was £1,977 1s. 11d., of which £137 5s. is set down as "candidate's personal expenses."



OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS BY THE EMPEROR.—(SEE PAGE 914.)



DEATH OF THE HEIR APPARENT TO THE BELGIAN THRONE—THE BEREAVED KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM.—(SEE PAGE 916.)

A BATTLE WITH DESTINY. BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAPTAIN CROWBERT'S LOVE.

A MONTH had slowly passed away since Horman's departure for Brussels. Four weeks of anxious waiting, of heart-torturing suspense, and yet no tidings had reached the house in Chesham Place, of either Captain Chandos Merton or his servant.

The "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick," had told powerfully upon Annabel Clyde, pale and silent she glided about the house with a look of patient suffering upon her sweet face, that pained her friends far more than the most violent outburst of grief would have done.

She never complained, but would sit silently in a corner of the room, under pretence of reading, but not a line, not a word of the page before her, did she see, but gazed listlessly into vacancy, while her thoughts wandered far away with Chandos Merton, and as she pictured him, in a strange country, a homeless, friendless wanderer; bitter tears wrung from her very heart by silent anguish coursed down her pale cheeks and fell upon the book beneath.

Yet more touching was the forced gaiety she would assume, when surprised by Mrs. Monnoter, while weeping, hastily brushing away her tears, she would smile, but such a sad mournful smile, as caused Mrs. Monnoter to throw her arms around her neck and weep for very sympathy.

Its effect upon Captain Crowbert was no less marked. At first he took Annabel's grief as the natural result of the anxiety, which the long-continued silence on the part of an old friend as Chandos Merton, would cause, but its intensity and long duration soon convinced Captain Crowbert that it owed its origin to a far stronger and more deeply-rooted passion than mere grief for the absence of a friend; 'twas love then, love for the young chevalier, of that he no longer had a doubt.

Jealousy, that foul canker-worm now took up its quarters in his bosom, and for a time blinding his better nature, insidiously twined itself around his affection for his absent friend, and destroyed it with its blighting breath. He learned to look upon Chandos as an enemy, and himself as injured.

More than once he surprised Annabel by speaking slightly of Merton, but checked himself at the indignant flush of Annabel's eyes, which warned him that such speeches met with no favour from her.

He no longer wondered at the silence of his friend, or eagerly anticipated the arrival of tidings from him, it was rather with a feeling of relief, almost of gladness, that each successive post-time past, and none arrived.

The greater grief had annihilated the lesser, the discovery of a rival, prevented his mourning the absence of a friend. Madding jealousy added fuel to the raging fire of love that already burned within his breast, and rendered him deaf to the voice of honour.

Unsuccessful love debases as often as successful love ennobles. The tempter is always ready to step in, in the former case, and plausibly suggest a certain method for gaining the de-

sired end, but at what a terrible price, the loss of honour, the sacrifice of all the nobler feelings of our nature, a cost however but seldom regarded till too late.

So it was with Captain Lewis Crowbert, stifling the voice of conscience he listened to the promptings of evil, and determined to damage his rival in the eyes of Annabel Clyde. He deliberated long; before he began to put his schemes into execution, he resolved to commence by magnifying Chandos's youthful indiscretions into cold and calculated crimes, and the follies which his young blood had induced him to commit into reckless debauchery.

But Crowbert was well aware of the caution he would have to exercise, lest Annabel should suspect his real motive. Under the guise of sympathy, while affecting to condole, he would insinuate that Merton was utterly unworthy of the affection lavished on him, and as his image was gradually driven from its place in her heart, would in its stead fix his own.

Crowbert already rejoiced in anticipation over the success of his plan; fancied himself beloved by Annabel Clyde, and went almost mad with joy. In his fancied triumph he almost pitied his conquered rival.

He little knew Annabel Clyde's real character; her love for Chandos Merton was not based upon the frail foundation of a passing fancy, but was founded in esteem, and a thorough knowledge of his true worth. She was as well aware of the frailties as of the strength of his character, and had not fallen into the too common error of women, in fancying her lover faultless, only to wake in disappointment from a wild dream of impossible perfection.

Another week had passed, and yet no letter had arrived, Annabel grew paler, thinner, sadder, but uttered not the word of complaint, which was eagerly listened for by Crowbert who had determined that that should be the signal for the commencement of his treacherous attack. At last he could bear the suspense of delay no longer, and only wanted a favourable opportunity to make a bold effort which should win or lose the game.

The stupor of despair in which Annabel was now plunged he mistook for growing indifference to Merton; he became bolder as he saw that his base insinuations were no longer received with such evident marks of dislike as formerly; Annabel, in truth, scarcely listened to him or comprehended the meaning of what he said.

One afternoon he found Annabel alone, his mother was out, and Mrs. Monnoter confined to her room by a slight indisposition. Here he thought was a favourable opportunity, and determined to use it to the utmost advantage.

His entrance was unnoticed by her as she sat as usual deep in thought. He took a chair and drawing it close to hers said in the beautifully modulated tones of his voice:

"You are looking very pale and unwell, Miss Clyde; I fear you are too anxious for the safety of Chandos."

"Too anxious, Captain Crowbert?" repeated Annabel indignantly, "how can you, his friend, say so to me?"

"Do not misunderstand me, Miss Clyde, I only meant that I would not willingly lose a friend in you as I have already done in Chandos, and the excess of grief will certainly render you seriously unwell if longer persisted in." "Besides," he continued eagerly, seeing that Annabel appeared to be listening attentively, "why should you, so young, and so beautiful, sacrifice your health of body and mind for one—who, if inno-

cent of the crime for which he is now banished his country, a homeless wanderer, is certainly guilty of acts which, if not deemed so black by the laws of England, are but little less so when judged by the laws of morality."

"Even his father, who loved him so dearly, cast him forth, and he was not a man to act so to his only son unless impelled by the irresistible voice of duty."

Crowbert paused to observe the effect of his speech. Annabel remained mute and motionless in astonishment, the mention of Chandos Merton's name had aroused her attention, and she dimly comprehended the latter part of the speech.

She was utterly at a loss to understand it. Could this be the man, the friend of Chandos Merton, his champion against all accusers? It could not be true, she thought she must have been mistaken in what she had heard.

She determined to let him speak further before she decided. What, she thought, could be Captain Crowbert's possible object in so changing his tone and slandering his friend for whom but a short time before no praise had been sufficiently loud.

Some purpose he must have, that was certain, and she decided to wait, as before stated, until he should himself reveal it.

She was not long left in doubt upon that point. Gaining courage by her silence, and imagining it was a proof that she listened with willing ears to his perfidious misconstructions of Chandos's conduct, he continued in the most insidious manner to blacken his absent friend's character, to magnify youthful indiscretions into wilful crimes, and the venial follies which his hot young blood was alone accountable for into reckless debauchery.

Still Annabel spoke not, but remained motionless as a statue, calm to all outward seeming, but for the quick, irregular heaving of her bosom, and a slight flush of colour that came and went rapidly on her cheeks.

Blinded by his fatuous love, Crowbert attributed her silence to her acquiescence with him, which modesty prevented her from signifying more openly, and her agitation, to an anticipation of the avowal of his love which he now determined to risk all in making.

Gradually he turned the subject of conversation from Chandos to himself, and touched lightly upon his own devotion to Annabel, contrasting it with the young Chevalier's coldness and ingratitude; then no longer able to restrain his feelings he cast himself upon his knees at her feet and poured out a passionate declaration of love.

All that the power of oratory, of which he was so great a master, was essayed then, from his lips flowed a torrent of glowing words, and if the most impassioned, fervid eloquence could have won the heart of Annabel Clyde, she would have yielded them.

But it was not to be so. The sincerity of his love—for he evidently was sincere, in that at least—would have commanded her respect and have compelled her to pity whilst refusing him. Had it not been for his treachery to Chandos; that she could not forgive nor excuse; and as she rose and withdrew the hand which he had grasped, scorn was in every gesture, flashed from her eye, and trembled on her lips. Had she spoken then, Crowbert's abasement would have been complete. Had she told him how utterly despicable his conduct seemed, she would have left him in the most hopeless of moral conditions, a man debased in his own estimation.

To one in whom there remains the slightest spark of honour

there could not be a greater degradation than to hear himself condemned, and deservedly, by the woman he loves.

Fortunately for Crowbert, Annabel Clyde hesitated; she remembered, that she owed her life to him, and that it was for love of her that he had cast aside for the moment all sense of honour, for her that he had stifled the feeling dearest to a soldier and gentleman; so mercy triumphed and pity tempered the words she uttered.

"Captain Crowbert," she said, and her voice was low and sorrowful, "when you reflect, you will see that you could have expected nothing but the refusal I now give you. Knowing the tie by which I am bound to your friend Chandos Merton, it was dishonourable in you to speak to me of love; but it was worse than dishonourable to attempt to gain my affections by slandering a more successful rival. What woman, do you think, could be won by such means? But I will not reproach you, Captain Crowbert; a few moments' reflection will suffice to show you the truth of what I have said. I am content to believe that you acted under a sudden impulse, and not with a deliberate intention, therefore no word of what has passed between us shall be uttered by me to Chandos." Then turning, Annabel Clyde walked slowly out of the apartment.

From the moment she rose from her seat, and Crowbert saw the look upon her face, he knew that he had failed utterly; he rose, too, and stood before her, his head bowed, scarcely listening to what she said, annihilated by the consciousness of his hopeless defeat. There he stood still until she was gone, when he sank into a chair, and bowing his head upon his hands, the strong man sobbed like a child. He had risked all—all that was dearest to him—his honour—for this woman's love, that he now knew could never be his.

Long he sat there, without moving, silent as the dead, evincing no token of the passions that fluctuated in his bosom.

At length he rose to his feet and staggered to the door like a drunken man, and along the passage, up the staircase, to his room. At the door was his servant; alarmed by the livid countenance of his master, he inquired if he was ill; Crowbert pushed him on one side, and, entering his apartment, closed the door and locked it.

The servant, who was much attached to Captain Crowbert, knew not what to think or do. Ignorant of what had occurred he feared that his master was ill, yet dared not interfere, as he evidently wished to be alone, so, with a mind ill at ease, he went down to the servants' hall to discuss his master's strange behaviour.

When Annabel left the drawing-room after her interview with Captain Crowbert, she had gone directly to the apartment of Mrs. Monnoter. There her self-possession deserted her, her over-wrought nerves gave way, and she burst into tears, much to the alarm of her companion.

"Whatever is the matter, my darling?" said Mrs. Monnoter, "what has happened?" And then recurring to the topic that had so long occupied their minds, she continued, "Has any bad news arrived from Chandos? Tell me, Annabel; you must not give way like this."

At length Mrs. Monnoter's entreaties had the desired effect, Annabel ceased weeping, and related the scene that had just occurred between herself and Captain Crowbert.

Mrs. Monnoter was almost as much shocked and astonished as Annabel Clyde herself. She had noticed the attentions of Crowbert, but thought they indicated no more than could be accounted for by his regard for one so near and dear to his friend Captain Merton.

Besides, she thought, with Annabel, that friendship alone ought to have prevented him from attempting to gain the affections of Annabel. She had yet to learn that there can be no friendship where there is rivalry in love, the stronger passion annihilates the weaker at whatever cost it may be. A man may rival his friend in riches, fame, or any other of the prizes of the world, but when love becomes the object they both pursue, friendship vanishes, and for ever.

"We cannot stay here any longer, dear Mrs. Monnoter," said Annabel after she had finished her relation. "I could not stay here in the same house with Captain Crowbert. I shall be very sorry to leave Mrs. Crowbert, she has been so kind to us."

"You are quite right, dear," replied Mrs. Monnoter, gravely it will certainly be better for us to leave. The little I have will suffice for our necessities, and we must abandon without regret our luxuries; but I fear, my darling, that you will miss them very much."

"No, dear," interrupted Annabel, "that I shall never do, nor will I be a burden to you, and trespass on your means. I have my hands, and I will show you that I can use them, child of luxury though I have been, rather than stay another moment in the house of the man who has insulted me, and calumniated Chandos. I will go at once to Mrs. Crowbert and tell her all."

Her beautiful face crimsoned with a proud flush as she concluded, and she moved towards the door; as she did so, they heard some one tap gently.

A moment after, Mrs. Crowbert entered.

CHAPTER IX.

THE WANDERER FROM FRANCE.

THE "person" Mrs. Saville so languidly said she would see in her boudoir was possessed of no ordinary amount of character, Mrs. Saville not giving any thought to the matter, after the instructions to the servant, was rather surprised when the visitor was ushered in, and stood near the door of the *sanctum sanctorum* abashed and downcast, a fatigued, silent, but beautiful woman.

She was perhaps seven or eight years younger than Mrs. Saville, and possessed a figure whose beautiful outlines were so marvellously attractive that Mrs. Saville felt that if she were a June the strange visitor was a Venus.

Mrs. Charlotte Saville noticed that the expression of the strange woman's face was by no means English, and that her attire contrasted strangely with the superior cast of form and feature.

She wore a neat morning dress of poor quality, and the rest of her attire to match. Mrs. Saville looking at them fixedly thought they looked as though put on for the occasion; the strange woman seemed to move with a feeble, tottering step and the pain-pinched, anxious weary look on the lovely pale face, so wan, so weary, and so haggard, made even the heart of Mrs. Saville soften in pity she could not control though she would not reveal it.

"You have something to say to me?" she asked.

"Yes, Madame," answered the weary-looking stranger with just enough foreign accent in her faint voice to sweeten the sound of the words until they were almost musical, "You are Mrs. Saville?"

Mrs. Saville bowed.

"You advertised for a lady's-maid and companion?"

"I did."

"I have travelled from London without delay, Madame, to see you, and trust I shall be found equal to the situation."

"You are not English!"

"No, Madame. I am French, was born in France and only left a few days since, though I have been in England before, that is—her voice faltered now, and her large black eyes were cast down upon the floor. "I—I—was taught English over here."

"Have you ever been in an English family?"

"No, Madame."

"Only in French families?"

She was silent.

"You have, of course, testimonials of your ability and accomplishments?" Mrs. Saville went on, wondering why the strange woman grew whiter and more downcast; "come let me see your letters of introduction—and—you have not told me your name."

"Marie Desanges." Answered the lovely Frenchwoman, and Mrs. Saville seeing only her delicate beauty thought the name most appropriately applied. How little she knew of the heart concealed by that beautiful envelope of clay.

"You are accomplished?" and Mrs. Saville again asked for the testimonials she naturally expected the French woman had got.

Marie Desanges smiled wearily, when questioned as to her accomplishments, but she grew strangely quiet when testimonials of her character and abilities were asked for.

She seemed to be making a mental struggle against herself as it were, or with some good or evil feeling that was shaking her whole body in poorly controlled emotions.

"Madame," she said, with a stifled inward sob, "pray listen to me, for a few minutes, and I will explain who I am, and why I have come to you. I have never been out to service, but bred and born like yourself amongst the best of a nation's people I have had a house of attendants, a place in society that put me on a footing with the first of the Parisian nobles, and made me one of the leaders of the gay and frivolous fashionable world in France.

"Oh, Madame, I will not bore you now with a painful detail of the misfortunes that fell upon my family; the gaming houses of Paris had much to do with our ruin, but, alas! that was no fault of mine. It is not many years since I possessed a fortune, was looked upon as an heiress; but changes come quickly. A curse seemed to fall upon our house and shroud us in a terrible gloom I was then too unused to trouble to heed; blow after blow came, and soon I found myself, parentless, poor, the sole mistress of a large house in the Bois de Boulogne, but possessing little besides the house, for its furniture was nearly all gone, and the place was worse to me than a dreary prison.

"My friends deserted me one after the other, and I should have wandered from Paris, away, I know not whither, but that I met with an Englishman, who, from compassion for my forlorn condition, or taken with my appearance made love to me, won my consent, and we were married. But misery seemed determined to triumph over all else. My happiness did not last long, for my husband, who was often away from me for many hours at a time, came in one day and told me he must leave France at once, and beseeching me to remain quietly at home until such time as I should hear from him. We parted then, Madame, parted for ever, for we never met again."

She stopped talking for a few minutes, then Mrs. Saville, unable to control her inclination, listened with a strange interest to the Frenchwoman's story.

"I never knew why my husband left me so suddenly. At first I was inclined to believe he had wantonly and wilfully deserted me; such was not the case, for he wrote as soon as he reached England, such a letter as only a husband whose ardent love filled his soul with fire-consuming passion, and made him still adore the woman of his choice, though marriage had worn away the romance of young love. He told me how we should meet again in another land, to be happy and at rest.

"We shall meet again," he said, "in his long, fond letter, very soon. I am starting for the colonies, and will let you know by next post when you shall follow me, and instruct you how to act ere you start to join me on unknown shores, where we will henceforth live in peace and quiet.

"I never had another letter. The ship my husband went out in was wrecked, and twenty souls went down to the bottom of the ocean. My husband was missing after the vessel sank; his fate was but too readily understood. For a time I tried to persuade myself that he was not dead and would return again to me, or that I should hear from him. Unfortunately the hope was too great to last long, too improbable to be realised, and I found myself alone, left to the mercies of a heartless world, whose people only too ready to fawn at my feet when wealth and plenty was around me, just as readily cast me off in my poverty. They who professed to be my friends were such as I could not in honour countenance or encourage in my lonely condition, and who, under the miserable guise of pity, heaped upon me all the indignities and insults they could.

"What little property I possessed soon went, and then I found myself poor indeed, deserted, starving, homeless, and friendless, with no help, no hope," she added, bitterly; "for my own sex deserted me, and the price for assistance from men was more than even destitution and insupportable agonies of poverty could compel me to pay.

"Oh, Madame, life is very dear, and even in my present misfortune I sought means to live, but pride of caste would not let me do so in my own country where I am so well known, and I determined to leave Paris for England, trusting to my ability of so fluently speaking the language to get me some appointment, where at least the comforts of a home will be offered me, though I work in the degrading fitters of a menial.

"Madame, I have come as you see from my native land with not enough money to supply a week's food and shelter and the little personal property I possessed in trinkets and dresses was disposed of to furnish me with these habitments which I thought necessary for those who seek employment."

Mrs. Saville, still listening, allowed her face to grow hard

and indifferent in its look; like most women, she was more mistrustful of her sex than of mankind. She could not doubt the story, and felt such pity as an utterly selfish woman can feel for a fellow-creature's sufferings, and she was not at all anxious to take one into her service whom she could so plainly see outshined her in all respects, and perhaps could boast of a prouder ancestry, whose lineal descent could be traced back to Charlemagne.

Mrs. Saville wanted an attendant, a sort of slave of a superior class, one who had always been used to the life, who would expect nothing more than what was bargained for, and be contented.

"But you cannot possibly understand the duties of a lady's maid," she said, "hurling the first bitter pill of refusal at the poor wan woman, and, of course, there are many things to be considered before I could possibly think of taking one into my house as a servant, even if next to myself, who must be perfectly ignorant of the duties of—"

"Nay, Madame, they who have been ever used to command are the best to obey, and who can understand the duties so well as one who has taught them to so many?" she smiled very sadly, and her voice was growing painfully faint and weak.

Still standing, though her legs seem to bend beneath the weight of her body, she cast her lowly eyes with a look of wretched hopeless despair upon Mrs. Saville's face.

"Madame," she said, with desperate energy. "Listen. I pray you will not turn from me as others have done; I am accomplished, can speak three languages, and will be a faultless and faithful attendant upon you. Think, Madame, think with gentleness, and consideration of what I have already suffered, how I have wandered here, wandered so far, and in such want that I could wish for death to relieve me from my misery. Look in pity on me." She was on her knees now, her face paler than death, upturned to Mrs. Saville's, her eyes in piteous agony, filled with tears, "for I am alone in this wide world. Last night I should have slept in the dark field but for the humanity of a good matron who took pity on me. To-night I have nowhere to go. I cannot wander further, I cannot indeed. Indeed I cannot; I am broken down, worn out body and soul, in heart and mind, ah, Madame, Madame, open your heart to my supplication; if you will not consent to take me, at least gives me a trial, a short trial, that I may have—have—on—e—chance of life."

She fell forward, her hands still clasped in her lap; her head drooped between Mrs. Saville's knees, she was a woman again, and one hand went lovingly on the poor wanderer's head while two tears sped, as though ashamed of their presence, swiftly down her cheeks, and mingled with the lovely raven tresses of the beautiful Frenchwoman, who had swooned.

Aroused not only to pity but to sorrow, Mrs. Saville, alone and with her own hands, laid the poor creature gently on some cushions, and tended her with a kindness that had long been a stranger to Mrs. Saville's callous heart, and with the aid of the many little restoratives, so abundant in a lady's chamber, she made efforts to bring Marie Desanges to her senses.

All the cold mistrust of the unfortunate Frenchwoman had left her heart, and she had now a strange sympathy for the woman so still, so quiet and helpless at her feet. With a curious sort of interest she regarded the pale, pinched, but still lovely features of Marie Desanges, and looked upon the beautifully developed form with less envy than admiration, while her thoughts dwelt upon the strange event that had after all perhaps put one in her way who might be a constant companion and friend to serve and improve her, and assist to fill up the deficiency of accomplishments a careless education and limited society had kept from Mrs. Saville.

When the beautiful Frenchwoman came to, Mrs. Saville assisted her on to a couch, and then took from a private store a bottle of very fine old port, some of which she persuaded Marie Desanges to take, for the poor woman wanted a stimulant.

"Come, cheer up, we will talk of matters another time; at present you will not leave here, and I will place some of my wardrobe at your disposal. Let me ring for something to eat for you."

But Marie Desanges leaning wearily back, shook her head in denial, and thanked Mrs. Saville for her words of promise with silence and tears.

"I will leave you," said Mrs. Saville, "until you are better; meantime array yourself in any one of those dresses you see there, a change of toilette will refresh you;" and Mrs. Saville soon left the room.

Twilight had come and gone, while the wanderer from sunny France had been making her pathetic appeal to the lady of Merton House; clouds that had looked black and threatening were gone away, and the moon shone out in all her splendid grandeur, leading a charm of glorious solitude to the country and chamber, in which the Frenchwoman lay upon a couch, that even the golden radiance of the loveliest summer day could not give.

Marie Desanges now alone, looked wearily and dreamily about her. Her sadness was not all gone, and she sighed somewhat heavily. Her strange destiny was food for reflection, bitter reflection too. The proud lady, a leader of fashions in the gayest city in Europe to be the fag of a half-bred Englishwoman, was not reishable, and feelings of strange hatred began to swell her bosom against the woman she instinctively felt would be her mistress. She glanced round upon the boundless luxury of the splendid apartment, allowed her eyes to rest listlessly and languidly upon the myriad of costly dresses that lay in a heap upon the floor, and from which she was to choose for herself. Then as her mind wandered from one subject to another, from scenes of bygone days to the present, so her gaze wandered about and rested at length on the shining glaring window from which reflected the liquid moonlight on to the shadowed walls of the apartment and chased away the gloom.

She rose staggering to her feet and opened one of the casement windows, the cool bracing gentle breeze floated silently in, accompanied by the moon's glittering rays that lay in a doo of heavenly light upon the chamber floor.

The cool air swept the long abandoned tresses from her brow, and sent them sportively twisting and kissing her splendid neck low to the breast now, for Mrs. Saville had loosened the body of her garment when she had fainted.

All the fierce impulse to hate had left the Frenchwoman's bosom, she was quiet as the night and subdued into the gentleness of a child—the strong love tie that had bound her to her husband in life remained unbroken now, and she thought of him as he was when he last left her to the care of a prodigie

people, for she could not conjure up the horrible vision of his laying fleshless and shattered at the bottom of the sea.

She forgot the cool night air was chilling her lovely skin, and never thought of the danger that might ensue from it. The memories of the past had a plaintive sweetness in them, and she lived in the world she had conjured up, keeping her vision unbroken though she wandered mechanically about the room until brought to a standstill by seeing her own superb figure reflected in the large mirror by the strong light of the moon.

The negligent condition of her attire made her remember that Mrs. Saville would be there soon, and she had to dress before her beneficent came, and caring not to have the delightful spell broken by the presence of the light, and so choosing from the many handsome robes a simple dress of rich material she threw it loosely on and fastened it at the waist, leaving her beautifully moulded bust bare and lighted up by Luna's silver light. Then she stood more thoughtful than ever before the looking-glass, and began slowly to brush out her luxuriant tresses.

She looked very lovely then. The whole scene would have made a picture worthy of a Michael Angelo Buonarroti. The effect was simply splendid as she stood in listless dreamy deshabille with the flood of moonlight full upon her and reflected in the huge mirror, she seemed conscious of her imposing loveliness, and her memory going back to one dark spot in her history, she sighed heavily, blushed deeply, and would have retreated from the glass had not something kept her rooted to the spot in stupefied and speechless amazement.

Without turning or without moving eye or limb, she saw the chamber door slowly open and a tall, splendidly built man enter slowly with a quiet, firm, yet stealthy step. His face set in deep thought was pale and stern, his eyes had the vacant stare of one whose mind was far away from things about him. He was Gordon Saville.

Marie, still watching him, saw that as yet he had not recognised her, but too intent in gazing with staring eyes and suspended breath upon his immoveable face she forgot that her splendid neck was bare and her dress disarranged more than it should have been.

The expression of her face changed almost horribly, and with a faint gasp she clung for support to the dressing-table, while with the other hand she stopped the violent throbings of her heart. She saw Saville look up and start. Then he fixed his eyes close upon her, he could not see her face, but she could see his.

"Charlotte, he said." But got no answer, and he repeated the name, with the same result.

"Are you dreaming, Charlotte?" Then came a low stifled shriek, the figure at the glass turned and fled on him a stony stare. Saville leaped back a step.

"My husband," burst from Marie Desanges.

"Marie, wife!"

"Yes, yes, Cogill, I come, I come, I have waited for you to fetch me. Ah!" she heaved a long plaintive sigh, "poor Cogill dead, and I am with him."

Her reason for a moment had left her? She staggered forward, tottered half round, and fell prostrated into his arms.

(To be continued.)

(Commenced in number 372 of the "LONDON HERALD.")

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

FRANCE.

THE five fat oxen have been selected in Paris for the annual promenade on Shrove Tuesday. According to the *Moniteur*, their respective names are to be Theodoros, Prim, M. Lecoq, Nero, and Velocipede. These names belong, as usual, to the latest celebrities, or the reigning fashions of the season. There are two of them, however which require interpretation for an English reader. Nero is not the Emperor, but the Emperor's dog; the Emperor Napoleon's late favourite companion, M. Lecoq—a peculiarly Gallic name—is, we believe, an agent of the secret political police, who distinguished himself by hearing seditious speeches, which nobody else heard, at the Montmartre Cemetery on a recent occasion.

The following are stated to be the current prices of oysters in France. The restaurateurs purchase them at so much a hundred. The Marennies cost them 10 francs 50 centimes a hundred; the Ostend, 11 francs 50 centimes; the Bretonas, 10 francs 50 centimes; and the ordinaires, 8 francs. The retail prices per dozen to the consumer are 3 francs, 2 francs 50 centimes, 2 francs 40 centimes, and 1 franc 50 centimes respectively.

ITALY.

It is currently reported in political circles that further reductions in the army will probably soon take place. The only person in high quarters who would keep the troops on their present footing is the King, who, however, seems at length to have been convinced of the necessity for reducing the army expenditure. The riots which have taken place in various towns in consequence of the grist tax have doubtless had a good deal to do with this conviction. As matters now stand, the army is too large for the internal wants of the country, and too small to be employed abroad. It is scattered over the whole of the peninsula, and it would be impossible to concentrate over 15,000 troops at any given point in less than several weeks. On paper the Italian army consists of 205,000. The soldiers, though brave and well drilled, are ignorant to an almost inconceivable degree. Hardly one man in five can read, and there are very few that possess even an elementary knowledge of the ordinary subjects of education.

SWEDEN.

The Royal Speech at the opening of the Diet expresses a belief that the marriage of the Princess Louise of Sweden with the Crown Prince of Denmark would unite more intimately the three northern countries. The speech further announces that some new proposals will be submitted to the Chambers in reference to the constitutional relations between Sweden and Norway, and also another bill for the reorganisation of the army.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the North German Confederation will conclude treaties with Bavaria and Wurtemberg, similar to that

with Baden, with the object of enabling subjects of North and South Germany to go through their military service in the armies of either North or South German countries.

The ordinance confiscating the private property of the King of Hanover has come on for discussion before the sitting of the Lower House.

CANDIA.

The rest of the volunteers who remained in Candia after the submission of Petropoulaki have also surrendered to the Turkish troops, but have not returned to Greece. The Turks obtained possession of the archives belonging to the insurgent Provisional Government, and a few of the members of the Provisional Government are said to have been killed.

GREECE.

The Cabinet of Athens is said to be about to address its agents abroad a circular intended to explain its views under present circumstances. In support of the assertions contained in the document the Government of Greece is reported to be drawing up a memorial in which it seeks to demonstrate that the Hellenic kingdom, in order to arrive at the rank which it should occupy in the interest of Europe, ought to possess the islands of Crete, Samos, and Chio, and a portion of Macedonia and Thessaly. In order to establish these conclusions, numerous geographical and statistical details will be added.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for a bill to prevent military officers from holding civil office. The bill declares that only one salary shall be paid to any public officer, and that if a person holding one office accepts another, the office formerly held shall be regarded as vacated. Some Democratic journals allege that the object of the bill is to keep military officers out of the Cabinet of General Grant. Early action upon the bill is expected.

The committee charged with the investigation of the alleged New York election frauds have reported to the House that the electoral vote of the State, but for the frauds, would have been cast for Grant and Colfax. The Committee recommend legislation to secure greater secrecy of the ballot.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Kelsey, Republican (of Pennsylvania) instructing the authorities to inquire into the expediency of abrogating or modifying the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

The House refused to make any appropriation for the mission to Rome.

Postmaster-General Randall has made a special report recommending the Government to unite the postal and telegraph systems.

PARAGUAY.

The mails from the Brazils and the River Plate have just been delivered, and the papers contain no account of the battle in which the Paraguayans were said by the telegrams to have been defeated. On the contrary, according to the Buenos Ayres papers, the Marquis de Caxias, finding it impossible to attack Marshal Lopez's position at Villegas in front, crossed, with the bulk of the army, the river Paraguay, and united his forces with those of General Osorio, in the Chaco, forming a force of over 25,000 men, to be able to attack Lopez in the rear above Villegas. The allies, it is added, were forced to recross the river, as the rising of the water gave them a very insecure footing, and to try a landing under the very guns of Villegas, but they were driven back with a heavy loss.

INDIA.

The Earl and Countess of Mayo left Bombay on the 30th ult. for Madras, via Bejaipoor, where they will be met by Lord Napier of Magdala. The public preparations for the departure of Lord Mayo were similar to those made on his arrival.

The Maharejah of Edur, who died on the 26th ult., was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald laid the foundation-stone of the Bombay University with great ceremony, in the presence of Earl Mayo and Sir James Ferguson.

CHINA.

The settlement of the Yang-chow outrage has been completed, and the indemnity has been paid to the missionaries. A review of British troops at Yang-chow had created a great sensation amongst the Chinese.

Lieutenant Cooper is about to try the route to China from India via Limechow.

JAPAN.

The Mikado made his entry into Yedo as arranged. A place was reserved for foreigners to witness the procession.

NEW ZEALAND.—MASSACRE OF EUROPEAN FAMILIES AND HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

Advices from New Zealand state that the rebels had surprised the settlers in Poverty Bay, where they had massacred several European families, and committed horrible atrocities. Men were burnt alive, children maimed, and dead bodies of women thrown to the pigs. Great mismanagement is attributed to the authorities. The colonial forces on the west coast have retreated before the rebels, and a large tract of territory had been abandoned. The latest news, however, was more encouraging. The principal portion of the above news was communicated in telegrams several days since, and is substantially the same as that from Sydney of December 6, which appeared in all the London newspapers on the last day of the old year. The later telegram is published in advance of the regular mail, which is due on Saturday next, and by which we shall doubtless receive fuller particulars of the outbreak. The new details respecting the treatment of the overpowered Europeans are, if possible, more harrowing than those first received. But, on the other hand, the statement as to the number of families massacred is modified in the later despatch, and "several" is substituted for "fifty." The last detailed information which reached England from New Zealand showed that in this new Maori war the natives had the advantage, and that the colonial forces had been compelled

to take up a defensive attitude. It now seems that they have been compelled to fall back to a considerable distance, leaving large tracts of country uncovered, and at the mercy of the vengeful foe. Wherever the news of this disaster penetrates the blood of Englishmen will be stirred. The sufferers are "our own flesh and blood," and it is not in English nature to withhold its sympathies when the defenceless and the innocent are being slaughtered by ruthless savages.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN INDIA.—A telegram from Bombay informs us that a frightful railway accident, by which fifteen natives were killed and thirty-six wounded, occurred at Bhor Ghat, in India.

A ST. PETERSBURG letter calculating the number of camellias in the seventy bouquets thrown at the feet of Adelina Patti (Marquise de Cœur) on the opening night of the opera season, and reckoning each flower at the average price of 4fr., makes out that the floral tribute paid to the diva by the public on that one evening cost £800.

MANIFESTO IN FAVOUR OF DON CARLOS.—The journal *El Punto de Acosta* publishes an address from General Cabrera to the people of Navarre, in favour of Don Carlos. The general does not ask the people to decide by their votes. "Our victory," he says, "must be won on another field of battle. It is by this means that we shall soon reach the object of our desires."

THE LEVANT TIMES announces that the Porte has recently abolished a number of taxes "which pressed very heavily upon the population in the provinces, without any profit to the Imperial treasury." Among them were the tax on slaughtering cattle for food; on travellers for the guards employed in the passes; on dealers at fairs; on calendering; on coffee crushing; and on hawkers. The *Levant Times* says that these imposts opened the door to a great many abuses in their collection, and the government has done well to abolish them.

THE LEVANT HERALD says that the recall of the Turkish ambassador from Teheran speaks badly for the relations between Turkey and Persia. In consequence of misunderstandings about some of the frontier tribes, the bearing of the Shah's ministers towards the envoy of the Porte became so offensive, that the latter felt compelled to suspend relations, and ask for instructions from Constantinople. The result was his immediate recall; and the action of the Persian authorities, adds the *Levant Herald*, is said to have given such offence to the Turkish government, that there is reason to fear a still more definitive breach between the two powers. The Cairo correspondent of the same paper says that an announcement has appeared in the *Ni*, the organ of the Egyptian Government, stating that a gambling house, on the model of that at Baden-Baden, is about to be established at Cairo. It is said that the management of the establishment is to be entrusted to the local authorities.

IS PRUSSIA READY?—A military semi-official journal published in Berlin says:—"A telegram from this capital could now at any moment suffice to put a million of men under arms, as our military organisation is complete. The Prussian troops consist of 325 battalions of infantry, 29 of which belong to the Guard; 268 squadrons of cavalry, 32 of the Guard; 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; in all 410,000 combatants; to which must be added the 53,000 which the Federal contingents have to furnish. To this number (863,000) must be joined the soldiers of Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, placed by treaties under the orders of the head of the Confederation. Besides, Prussia could immediately put on foot—first, the reserve, 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers, in all 143,000 fighting men; and second, in troops of occupation and defence of fortresses, 200,000. In these figures are not included either the officers, military train, army workmen, or special corps of various kinds."

AMERICAN MEMS.—The corpse of a negro named John Walton was discovered lying across the Central Pike, Nashville. Walton bore a good character, but had, some time previous to his death, seduced a coloured girl, and refused to marry her according to promise. He is supposed to have been killed by her friends.

Mrs. Ernestine I. Rose presents her remedy for infanticide, which among other things, proposes to make the father of legitimate children recognise such children as legitimate; of course, compelling them to do so by law. —The life of a child in Essex County, two weeks old, to whom morphine had been accidentally given, was recently saved by coffee and four hours' persistent flagellation. —Two Montreal ladies rescued a male skater from drowning by tying their cloaks together and hauling him out, while his male companions were running ashore for help. —A burglar on trial in Hartford, conducted his own defence, and pleaded the Cole-Hiscock decision as a precedent, that no man who commits crime is sane.

RUSSIAN OPINIONS OF ENGLISH POLICY.—The *Golos* after describing at great length the action of England in the various European questions which have arisen since 1815, concludes as follows:—"What will be the result of the Conference now sitting at Paris?" It is impossible as yet to say; but it is probable that the Conference will decide what England wishes. Now, what does England wish? Peace, we are told. Possibly; but there are different kinds of peace, and there is reason to believe that the Foreign Office desires just that kind of peace which Europe enjoys at this moment, namely, an armed peace, so onerous for the Continental States, and so disadvantageous for England. But no real pacification of Europe is desired in London. The British Government remains faithful to the policy of Lord Palmerston, who kindled war wherever he pleased, which the isolated position of his country enabled him to do with impunity. The English do not wish for a general conflagration in the East, but neither do they seek to extinguish entirely the fire which is always burning beneath the ashes. They might have put it out at once to the Creten insurrection; but they leave it alone because at any moment they may find it necessary to reopen the Eastern question in order to transfer the theatre of war from the banks of the Rhine to the peninsula of the Balkan. They have not the slightest sympathy for Prussia; but they labour ostensibly to increase her power in order to counter-balance that of France, their traditional enemy. Such a policy undoubtedly gives them great advantages for the moment; but the least imprudence may make it disastrous. For can it be believed that France will consent always to be the plaything of the English Foreign Office, when the French navy, as is admitted by the English themselves, is as strong on the seas of Europe as the navy of England? In any case it is dangerous to play with fire. The Eastern question may be adjourned, but it will have to be settled some day in one way or another, and if Russia and France were to unite with this object, the solution might very well be disagreeable to England."

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Dr. Barry's delicious Kevalenta Arabic Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rowe, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Dr. Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." —*Gazette*. Dr. Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

GARIBALDI,
ROME, AND HUNGARY.*

CAPRERA.

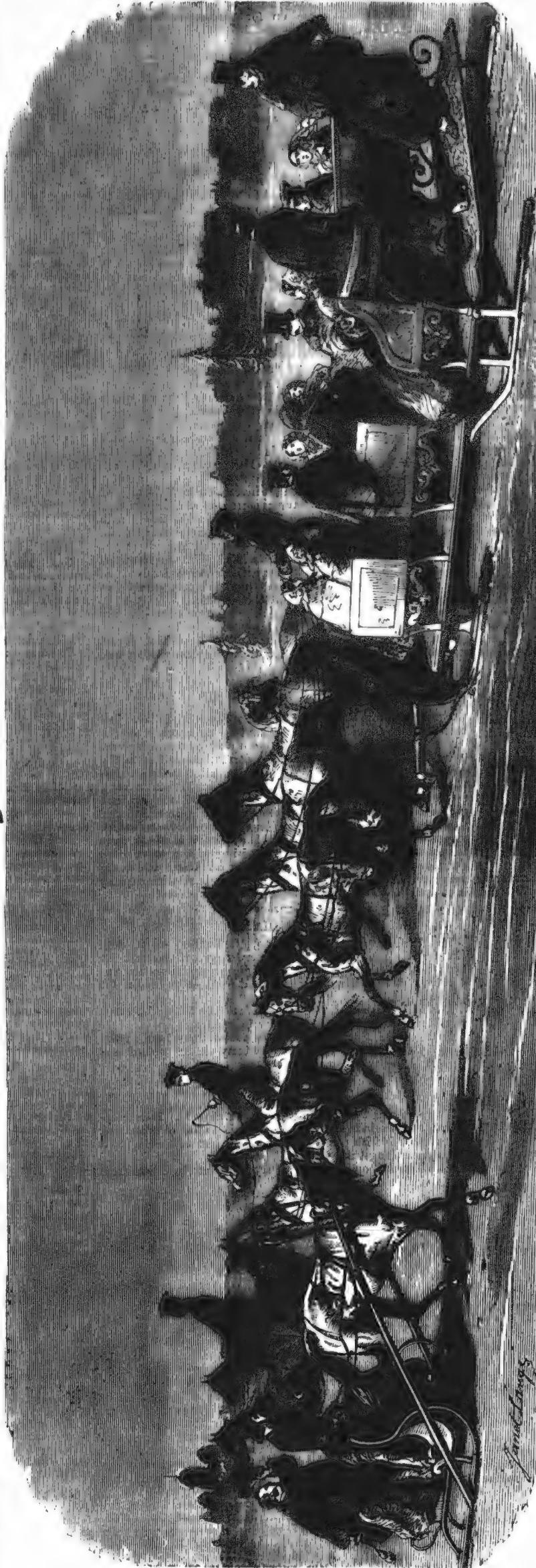
If ever a circumstance was calculated to embarrass me it is certainly my re-election as a member for Gallura. I find myself placed between the affectionate sympathies which I have for the people, who are dear to me, and whom I would serve at the cost of my life, and the repugnance to approach a Government which might be called "the negation of God," as an eminent Englishman called the Government of Naples in 1860. Old Republicans in principle and in practice, my friends and I accepted the monarchy in good faith, and we asked of it only to ameliorate the condition of the unhappy people, to maintain its dignity intact towards the powerful of the earth and the vampire which has oppressed us for ages. But what have we obtained from that Government? Judge for yourselves. By my nature tolerant, I do not like to utter bitter words, and verily I should have respected any Government whatever which did good; but does the Government which now rules over Italy do good? My Parliamentary friends, among whom is the illustrious Cairoli, have thoroughly filled my place, and defended as they ought the interests of this noble province. But what is to be expected from a Government which only knows how to commit exactions, to waste the substance of the people, and become the agent of a foreign Power.

And, if truth is to be respected, must it not be said that the conduct of this Government in connection with the events of the last Roman campaign was a course of treachery? Among a thousand examples listen to this: Profiting by my banishment to Caprera (after Asinalunga), where so much was done to detain me as a prisoner, the governing authorities wished to appear as liberators, and they made known that a few shots alone were required in Rome to open the path to the Capitol; hence the error into which the unfortunate Romans fell, and the immortal seventy, judged by the heroic Henry Cairoli. I, who knew the deceit of these gentlemen, mistrusted their generous idea, and trembling for the fate of those brave men, gave orders to Cairoli to fall back upon us towards the frontier; but it was too late. My first disposition upon the Roman territory was not executed, my message not having reached Cairoli, and I reached the spot after the catastrophe. (I can produce the documents.)

After my departure from Caprera, which I could not have accomplished without the assistance of my excellent friends of Madalena and Gallura, I found the movement begun, and my friends and my sons engaged in it; I rushed to the frontier in order to have the honour of taking part in the finest, the most splendid, and the most generous of Roman enterprises, the overthrow of the Government of Satan. On Oct. 22, I passed the frontier; on the 23rd I had joined Menotti's corps; on the 25th we attacked Monte Rotondo; on the 26th we had compelled the Papal army to fall back within the boundaries of Rome. That army blew up, in fear, the bridges behind it, and we were under the walls of the old capital of the world—a den of all that is most hideous in the human race, the greatest of Italian glories, and, in a word, our capital, without which Italy is not Italy, but merely a vain word to call up a pitying smile.

On Nov. 3, this handful of young men—whom a Government which I blush to call Italian not only abandoned but sold; not only did not assist but despoiled of their muskets, their ammunition, and their bread—fought at Mentana. This handful of young men—robbed and betrayed—belonged to those who had enriched the arsenals of the State with more material than they had ever possessed. And if you are told that in 1860 these young men were not dissuaded, but, on the contrary, aided, say to those who tell you so that they lie, and that I will prove it whenever they like. The same foxes with the same snares set to work in 1860 as in 1867, but no resistance on their part, unless when it was not wanted, and by order of Bonaparte; and to please him they marched, in 1860, against us with an army of 40,000 men, exposing thus the country to a fratricidal war. (See the diplomatic note of Farini to Bonaparte.) And this handful of young men whom the brave fellows were not allowed to join, while the scum of the vile police agents were allowed to demoralize them and induce them to desert—this handful of young men, I say, deprived of the material means necessary to the soldier who fights, struggled for half a day at Mentana against two armies, and for a time was master of the field.

My dear friends, I thought you would not be indifferent to my course, more revolutionary than Parliamentary, and I am disposed to think you will be convinced that the members cannot be healthy while



RUSSIAN SLEIGHING ON THE NEVA.

the heart is diseased. I feel, therefore, that I have served the cause of Gallura upon the banks of the Tiber, where the heart of the Italian nation throbs in suffering. As to the inviolability attributed to the member of Parliament, you know how it is respected in Italy. It is not that motive, therefore, which impels me to accept the trust you have confided to me, but rather the love I feel for this dear population which is content with my feeble capacity, and which I will serve, perhaps very badly, but at least with all my heart and soul.—Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI.

SLEIGHING ON THE NEVA.

In Russia, at this season of the year, the Neva, crowded as it is with sledges and skaters presents a scene of life and motion at once exciting and novel to the stranger. The imperial sleigh is drawn by eight horses. The Emperor of Russia and his family frequently indulge in this delightful mode of taking the air, and think nothing of remaining on the ice a couple of hours. The speed with which the horses rattle over the ice is marvellous, and the easy manner in which the drivers control them in their maddest speed is scarcely less astonishing.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

With respect to the electors. Every man who is a Spaniard by birth or by naturalization, and who has not forfeited his civil rights by crime, beggary, or bankruptcy, has a vote. His title to this is inscribed in a schedule or ticket given to him by the authorities of the place where he lives, in which his name, profession, age, residence, and registry number are written. Then with regard to the elections. Every city or town is divided into districts corresponding to our wards, and every district is subdivided into barriers or polling places. These polling places are always in some public building, and never in any place of amusement, cafe, or where drink of any kind can be procured. Madrid, for instance, is divided into ten districts, and each district into ten barriers. Thus there are one hundred barriers or places where the elector can vote. Every man must vote in his own barrier. As each barrier only contains a few streets, the work is easy to those charged with the conduct of the proceedings, and to the elector himself. He has no long distance to walk or to ride, he has no great crowds to pass through ere he can deposit his vote. On the first morning of the elections an alcalde, or one of the town councillors, or some other respectable and well-known inhabitant of each barrier takes the chair at the place appointed, and in the name of the law declares the session of the junta preparatoria open. He then calls upon two of the oldest and two of the youngest electors present to join him at the table. He is styled the "presidente," and they the "secretarios interinos." On the table must be, on the part of the register of voters pertaining to the district, a list of the voters in numerical order, and a stamp with the word "voto" on it, with which to stamp each man's schedule, so as to prevent him from voting twice. When the five are seated the voter passes up to the table, and first delivers his cedula de vecindad, or ticket of identification. This is examined, and compared with the lists. He then hands the president his vote, written or printed on paper folded up. This the president drops into the urn, at the same moment calling out the man's name—"So-and-So voted." He then stamps the cedula with the word "voto" and returns it to the elector. The paper contains names for one president and four secretaries, who are to constitute the "mesa electoral," who on the second day succeed the "junta preparatoria," and to whom is entrusted the responsibility of the proper conduct of the future proceedings. The constitution of this "mesa" is the first display of party preferences, and some indication of mutual strength. At three o'clock the doors are closed and the urn opened. The result gives the "mesa," and the proceedings of the first day are over. During the next three days the real business continues, under the superintendence of the "mesa." The provisions for scrutiny of the votes, settlement of disputes, prevention of undue influence, &c., I need not detail. Suffice it to say they appear as perfect as can possibly be.

The same thing may be said of yesterday's proceedings, too, and of to-day's, so far as they have gone up to the hour at which I write. Only about 30,000 voted for the "mesas." About 18,000 votes for deputies were tendered. The seven monarchical candidates—Prim, Serrano, Topete, Sagasta, Zorilla, Rivero, and Becerra beat the seven republicans, Orense, Castellar, Figueras, Lopez, Margall, Garrido, and Pierad. The papers are full of articles on the elections, but only a few addresses are on the walls. The republicans are beaten by one-half to two-thirds.

THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The reading-room of the British Museum is one of the most spacious and well-constructed rooms for its purpose in the world. The illustration on this page shows its form, the way in which it is lighted, and the mode in which readers and writers are accommodated. The room is open from nine in the morning until six in the evening, and affords great advantage to authors and journalists who may not possess good libraries. Indeed, however extensive and well selected a private library may be, the student who has the good fortune to enjoy it may nevertheless attend that at the British Museum with profit. There are several defects in the management which have been pointed out to the Government *ad nauseam*, with little or no result. It is simply impossible to obtain even a glance at any new books. The hour at which the reading-room closes is too early for the class it is intended to benefit; clerks in Government and public offices who are generally well educated and often addicted to literary pursuits, cannot resort to it because of the early hour at which it is shut up, and in the morning it is not open early enough for them to use it.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple

MORE LIGHT, AND BRIGHTER.

A discovery has recently been made in France by Messrs. Tessie du Mothay and Marechal, which, it is thought, may lead to results very beneficial to mankind, by greatly facilitating the production of artificial light for purposes of illumination. The discovery in question is that of a process for procuring a cheap and abundant supply of oxygen gas.

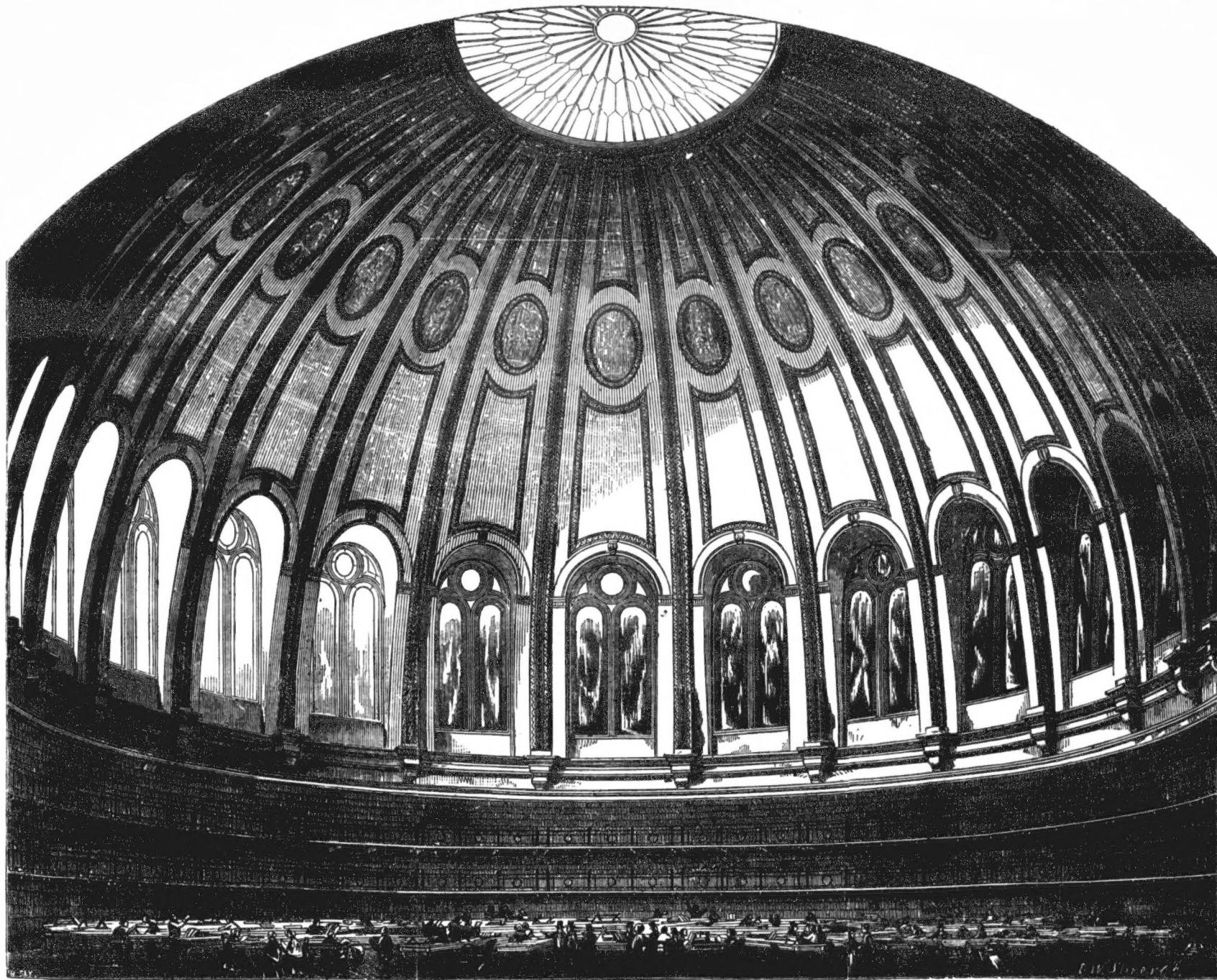
The characteristic of oxygen in the economy of nature seems to be its tendency to enter into combination with other substances, and to hold to the combination when made. It springs to its union with them when brought into such relations that its affinity can be exercised with great avidity, and clings to the union, when it is effected, with great persistency, and with great force. It is the violence of the action which it exerts in its combination with hydrogen by which the light and heat and the other phenomena attendant on combustion are evolved.

In the atmosphere, which is the great reservoir of free oxygen, the gas is very much diluted. In consequence of this, the rapidity of its union with a combustible is impeded, and the effect diminished. In order greatly to increase the intensity of combustion, and the rapidity of the evolution of light and heat which results from it, we have only to obtain and present to the combustible an abundant supply of oxygen in a pure state.

originated in the ascertaining of two facts—namely: First, that if a current of steam passes over a certain compound of manganese, called *manganate of soda*, it will abstract and carry away a considerable portion of the oxygen, which can afterward be separated and secured by the simple condensation of the steam; and, secondly, that if a current of air be passed over the partially deoxydized compound, the compound will recover from the air the portion it had lost. When this is done, a new current of steam may be employed to take off a second portion, to be followed by a new current of air, to restore it again. And so on indefinitely.

It will be observed that by this process the real source of the oxygen obtained is the atmosphere—the manganese being merely the stepping-stone, as it were, by which it passes from its state of diffusion and freedom in the circumambient air to purity and confinement in the gasometer.

ICE-BOATS ON THE HUDSON.—The ice-yacht is a boat on skates, and is impelled by the wind in the same manner as an ordinary yacht. There has been for some time at Poughkeepsie an Ice Yacht Club, modelled after the New York Yacht Club. Thus the frozen waters of the Hudson do not by any means impede the winter navigation of the river; indeed, with a strong wind and upon a smooth surface of ice, one of these ice-boats will attain a speed of one mile per minute, thus outrunning the loco-



THE READING ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." [ADVT.]

But this has hitherto been a work of great difficulty. Of course, the very strength of affinity from which the light, heat, and mechanical force result when oxygen enters into a combination operates with equal power to prevent a dissolution of the union for the purpose of recovering the oxygen in a separate state.

The substance from which it has been found practically most feasible to separate oxygen, when required for processes in chemistry and in the arts, is an oxyde of manganese—the base of this substance, the metal manganese—having the property of loosening its hold upon it more readily than most other substances. But even this decomposition has hitherto been possible only by a process so difficult and slow, and has involved such a consumption of material, as to make the procuring of any considerable supply of the gas a very tedious and expensive work. The discovery about to be described reveals a method of separating the element from its combination with manganese, or rather of drawing a supply of it from the atmosphere through the agency of manganese—with great facility, and without any consumption of material at all—so as to furnish a cheap and an abundant supply for any purpose required.

The process is in itself so ingenious, and so curious, and at the same time so simple, that it is an object of great interest, independently of the value of the result. The discovery

motive, and literally flying with the speed of the wind. For several winters a race has been contemplated between these singular yachts; but the condition of the ice has never been favourable at the time agreed upon.

GENTLE MANNERS.—We must consult the gentlest manners and softest seasons of address; our advice must not fall like a violent storm, bearing down and making those to drop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who have the humility to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper vehicle, and to qualify the harshness and bitterness of reproof, against which corrupt nature is apt to revolt, by an artful mixture of sweetening and agreeable ingredients. To probe the wound to the bottom with all the boldness and resolution of a good spiritual surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment and a complacency of behaviour will disarm the most obstinate; whereas, if, instead of calmly pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly sallies of passion, we cease to have any influence.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

FITZGERALD v. FITZGERALD.—(Before Sir J. P. Wilde).—This was the wife's petition for a divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and desertion. The case was tried last term before the Court without a jury, when the learned Judge, after hearing the evidence, found that while the adultery was clearly proved, the desertion was not proved. He accordingly expressed his willingness to pronounce a decree of judicial separation on the ground of the husband's adultery, but that was refused.—The Solicitor-General now moved for a rehearing of the case on the ground that important evidence had been kept back in respect of the desertion of the husband. Such evidence Mrs. Fitzgerald was now prepared to adduce, and he thought she should have an opportunity of submitting it.—The learned Judge, after going over the circumstances of the case, granted the application, and the case was put down for a rehearing.

A CASE WITH CROSS PETITIONS.

GODRICH v. GODRICH, LARA, AND FORDER.—In this case there were cross petitions, and in the husband's suit, which was tried last term, the wife was proved to have committed adultery with the two co-respondents, while the husband himself was also proved to have committed adultery with a servant girl in his employment.

Dr. Deane, on the part of the husband, now moved that the wife's petition should be dismissed, and that the order as to the custody of the children should be varied, so as that their mother should no longer have access to them.

Dr. Spinks objected to the dismissal of the wife's petition because her allegation of cruelty had not yet been tried. The petitioner or his father was prosecuting the chief witness against him for perjury, and in the event of that proceeding proving successful, an attempt might be made to get a decree, and in that case one of the wife's pleas in bar would never have been tried. Besides the respondent had relied on Forder moving for a new trial; but it appeared that he had lost that opportunity, while in consequence of the case he had been obliged to give up his situation, and had no means of prosecuting a new inquiry. He therefore contended that the two petitions ought to be dealt with *pari passu*, and that the wife's petition should not be dismissed while the husband's petition remained in existence.

Dr. Deane said he had also to move in respect of the husband's petition that the co-respondents Lara and Forder be condemned in the costs of the suit, so far as the petitioner had been successful in proving it against them.—Mr. Searle (for Lara) and Dr. Tristram (for Forder) resisted the application.

Sir J. P. Wilde said if ever there was a case where adultery was unpardonable it was that of Forder's, and he must therefore pay his share of the cost in proving the case against him. The same might be said in respect of the co-respondent Lara. He therefore condemned both in costs. The other questions would stand over.

MR. BEWICKE AGAIN.

BEWICKE v. BEWICKE.—This was an appeal against the award of the Judge only on the subject of permanent alimony. Mr. Bewicke appeared in person, for he said he could find no counsel manly enough to undertake his case. In a very intemperate speech he complained that, whereas the rule of law was that a wife who had obtained a divorce should have a third of her husband's income, the result of the Court's decree was that Mrs. Bewicke would have £400 a year and he only £800. This, Mr. Bewicke said, was, according to Coker, one-half, whatever in Mr. Justice Wilde's arithmetic it might be.

Sir James Wilde then proceeded to state what had really been done, but before long he was rudely contradicted by the respondent.—Sir James Wilde: I will not allow you to interrupt.—Mr. Bewicke: Then I will leave your court.—Sir James Wilde: You had better. You have been offensive enough already.—Mr. Bewicke accordingly withdrew.

Mr. Justice Lush thought there was no pretence for the appeal, and Mr. Justice Brett agreeing, added that the indecent and offensive conduct of the appellant in court could only be excused on the assumption that he was not master of his words and actions.

Appeal dismissed with costs.

THE ORGANIST AND HIS WIFE.

LISSEARD v. LISSEARD AND COFFEN.—Mr. Inderwick was for the petitioner, who was stated to be the organist at the Calcutta Cathedral. In 1854 the respondent went out to him to India to be married, and it appeared that they were married. After that they came home to England, but the petitioner again went back to India. On his doing so he remitted his wife a sum of £10 per month. A short time ago the father-in-law of the petitioner discovered that the respondent had been delivered of an illegitimate child. On reproaching her with her misconduct, she stated to her husband that she could not help it. She afterwards wrote him a letter referring to the matter in the most contemptuous terms, and stating that if her husband had left another child in her possession she would never have been guilty of the misconduct. Mr. Searle was for the respondent, but having no defence, the Court pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs, against co-respondent.

ELOPEMENT ROBBERY AND ADULTERY.

KEEVIL v. KEEVIL AND BEHR.—Dr. Tristram for the petitioner; Dr. Swabey for the respondent.—The parties were married in February, 1860, the petitioner, Edward Keevil, being a dealer in toys and fancy goods in Bishopsgate-street and in Dublin. They lived on good terms till April, 1867, when the petitioner was summoned to England to see his mother on her death-bed. On the 3rd of May he returned to Dublin, when he found that his wife had eloped with Otto von Behr, otherwise Lamarck. It appeared that he had had business dealings with this person and had invited him to his house. Hence an intimacy had sprung up with him. The respondent had told her servants that she was going to her husband, and that Lamarck would accompany her to London; but she had, in fact, never gone near him, and had taken with her three or four hundred pounds and a great portion of his stock in trade. She had since been found cohabiting with Lamarck, who had, however, since been convicted of forgery, and was now in gaol undergoing a sentence of penal servitude.—Decree *nisi*, with costs.

AN EXPENSIVE NUISANCE.

HOLT v. HOLT AND DAVIS.—This was a husband's petition for a dissolution of marriage on the ground of the wife's adultery. The co-respondent did not appear; but the respondent denied the charge, and, further, pleaded connivance and condonation.—Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the petitioner; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Dr. Swabey, and Mr. Thomas for the respondent.—The petitioner carried on the business of a pastry-cook in St. Paul's churchyard. He married the respondent, who was much younger than himself, in 1862, and they had one child, a daughter. In the autumn of 1867 the respondent went to Margate. She there made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, and the ultimate result was separation from her husband. She then cohabited with the co-respondent, by whom she had a child; and in the course of a long correspondence with the petitioner, who to the last entertained a strong affection for her, admitted that he "was well rid of an expensive nuisance." Mr. Serjeant Ballantine admitted that he

could not deny the adultery or support the plea of connivance and condonation; but submitted that, looking to the great disparity of years between the parties, the conduct of the petitioner was at least not as circumspect as it should have been.—His lordship granted a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.—THE DECISION OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, attendance was given at the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, to hear the decision of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel respecting the charge against the directors of Oveland, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), of having in July, 1845, conspired by divers subtle means and devices to defraud the shareholders of the company to the extent of three millions sterling. The court was crowded in every part immediately after the opening of the doors, and there was an immense assemblage outside.

The defendants, Mr. John Henry Gurney, Mr. Henry Edmund Gurney, Mr. Robert Birkbeck, Mr. Henry Ford Barclay, Mr. Harry George Gordon, and Mr. William Rennie occupied seats in front of their counsel.

The Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Thomas Gabriel took their seats on the bench at ten minutes past one, and after reading of the depositions of the various witnesses, which occupied about two hours,

The Lord Mayor announced, that it had been decided to commit all the defendants for trial, and simply mentioned the fact without adding any comments.

The defendants were then all formally committed, and on being asked if they had anything to say, asserted they were innocent of the charge brought against them.

The decision was received with loud cheers.

HAMMERSMITH.

MR. WILLIAM BANTING, the writer of the well-known pamphlet on corpulence, has been summoned at the Hammersmith Police-court, under the Kensington Local Act of 1851, for having permitted a person in his service to stand on the sill of a window for the purpose of cleaning the outside. Mr. Banting proved that he had employed a glazier to clean his windows, and that the man who performed the work was not in his (Mr. Banting's) service, but was a servant of the glazier's. The person who judged the complainant contended that the man was the servant of Mr. Banting during the time he was employed in his house, but Mr. Ingham held that the defendant was not liable, and dismissed the summons, with costs.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

A GENTLEMAN from the establishment of the French ambassador stated to Mr. Tyrwhitt that the woman Erles, who made a complaint yesterday of having been turned out of her situation without the usual month's notice had no real cause of complaint, as she left the place after being there only one day, not because she was ill, but because, as he believed, she was intoxicated. There was no wish to take advantage of the privileges of ambassadors in her case.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said he had nothing to do with ambassadors and their privileges, and knowing international law he was very glad he had not. It was a pity that the case of the woman who applied to him could not be taken to the county court and there decided as in ordinary cases.—The gentleman said the woman need not have left her situation, but she was headstrong, and would go.—It was subsequently understood that if the woman applied at the steward's office she would most likely be paid her claim.

THAMES.

A JUVENILE GANG.—William Chamberlain, a boy about 16, years of age, was brought before Mr. Benson charged with being concerned, with two other boys, in breaking into the office of Mr. Saunders, clerk and money-taker at the Limehouse station of the London and Blackwall Railway, and stealing £2 11s. therefrom.—Inspector Russell, of the Great Eastern Railway Company's police, and police sergeant Briden, No. 4 K, said the railway station had been robbed three times in the temporary absence of Mr. Saunders, who was now an inmate of the London Hospital, and that these robberies were committed by a daring gang of juvenile thieves, of whom the prisoner Chamberlain and his brother were the principals. The brothers were both engaged in the last robbery on Thursday, the 14th instant. The prisoner, William Chamberlain, had been in prison eighteen months on his last conviction, and his sentence expired a fortnight ago.—George Durrant of the shoeblock brigade, repeated the evidence he gave last Saturday against William Rea, now under remand that he had seen the three boys secure the outer doors of the station, and while Rea was robbing the office the two Chamberlains were preventing any egress or ingress to the station.—Mr. Benson remanded the prisoner.

A DESTRUCTIVE WOMAN.—Elizabeth Laho, aged thirty years, was brought up on remand before Mr. Benson, charged with breaking a large sheet of plate glass in the window of the Little Tower beer-house in Postern-row, Tower-hill. The prisoner, who is a very disorderly and drunken woman, demanded some beer a few nights ago, and owing to her having made disturbances in the house before it was refused, on which she pulled off her boot and broke a large sheet of plate glass. Its value was estimated at £7. When the prisoner was first brought up, and Mr. Benson said if that was so he should commit the prisoner for trial. He remanded the case for the attendance of a person from the office of the Plate Glass Insurance Company to prove the real value of the glass. No one attended; at which Mr. Benson expressed his disappointment, and said ill-conditioned and mischievous people who destroyed property ought to be more severely punished than magistrates were empowered to inflict.—The landlady of the Little Tower said that the sheet of glass did not exceed in value £5.—Mr. Benson: That comes within my summary jurisdiction. I sentence the prisoner to two months' imprisonment and hard labour.

A MUSICAL PARTY.

At the Marylebone police-office, David Rook, butler, was charged with being drunk and riotous, and assaulting Emma Holmes, housekeeper, at 101, Harley-street.—Prosecutrix: He was tipsy last evening.—Prisoner: And you were drunk. (Laughter.)

Prosecutrix: We had a party last evening, and he was tipsy before it began. He threw a tumbler and two glasses at me. We had to call in the police.—Prisoner: What a fool you are to come here! (Laughter.)

Mr. Mansfield: That is no excuse for your throwing a tumbler at the witness.

Eliza Leatherby, cook in the same service, said—Last night we had a few friends. The prisoner was very drunk and abusive. They tried to quiet him, when he struck me and knocked me down.

Mr. Mansfield (to prisoner): Do you wish to put any question to the witness?—Prisoner (haughtily): No. Not worth my notice. (Renewed laughter.) They are a set of fools.

Elias Dunne, 237 D, said: I was called to try to pacify the prisoner. He made use of very foul language. I tried to get him to

bed, when he took up the tumbler and threw it at the housekeeper, and struck her two or three blows and tore her dress. He then struck the cook, and knocked her down.—Prisoner: A good thing two.

Mr. Mansfield: Have you anything to say?—Prisoner: I don't contradict them. I had been drinking, and was tired. I had been out all day to try and get a fiddler to oblige them. I had been all over London, and had drunk to oblige them. I shall be glad to get out of the place.

Mr. Mansfield: Who was it that gave the party?—The cook: Our master gave permission for the servants to have a party.

Mr. Mansfield: Is the master here?—The cook: He has been an invalid for two years.

Prisoner: I walked London all over to oblige them, and got drunk at my own expense.

Mr. Mansfield: How long has he been in his situation?—The cook: About three months.

Prisoner: The housekeeper gets drunk every day, but on Monday she did not get quite so drunk, and that is what put her out of temper.

Mr. Mansfield: How long has the housekeeper been in her situation?—The cook: Twenty years.—Prisoner: Yes, as nurse as well.

Mr. Mansfield: The prisoner must pay a fine of £5 or be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months.—Prisoner: You don't have any five pounds from me.—He was then removed.

THE OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.

The greatest nuisance and the greatest danger in the crowded thoroughfares in London are Pickford's two-horse fast vans. At the Clerkenwell Police-court, James Davil, carman, in the employ of Messrs. Baxendale (Pickford and Co.) the carriers, residing at 30, Castle-street, Long-acre, was charged on remand with furiously driving two horses and a van in Gray's-inn-road, thereby causing bodily injuries to Mr. Henry Casper Hintz, by breaking his jaw-bone, and fracturing the collar-bone of Mr. Herbert Street. He was further charged with damaging an omnibus, the property of Mr. John Watkins, fly and omnibus proprietor, of Highgate.—Mr. Ricketts prosecuted; Mr. W. H. Farefield watched the case on behalf of Mr. Herbert Street; and Mr. Thomas Board defended.—Both gentlemen are now out of danger, but still unable to appear, and a further remand was applied for.—Mr. Cook said, now that the injured gentlemen are out of danger, he would take bail—the defendant himself in the sum of £100, and two sureties in the sum of £80 each.—The defendant was removed in custody.

A POLICEMAN SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S HARD LABOUR.—At the Borough Sessions in Birmingham, Samuel Mills, policeman, was indicted for inflicting grievous bodily harm upon James Allen, a night watchman. Allen said that he was returning home at one in the morning, when he asked two policemen the way to Snow-hill. One of them (the prisoner) replied that he was in Snow-hill, and knocked him down at the same time. He got up and went away, but subsequently returned to look for his hat, when the prisoner again attacked him, knocked him down, and rendered him insensible. A few days afterwards he was charged before the magistrates with being abroad at night with a felonious intention and assaulting the police. Allen's hearing and eyesight have been bad since the assault, and it was shown that he had received some serious wounds, including a fractured finger. Several witnesses deposed to seeing the policeman beating and kicking Allen in a savage manner. No evidence was called for the defence, and the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

BRUTAL VIOLENCE PROPERLY REWARDED.—An action, creating much interest in sporting circles, was tried in the Bail Court, Mr. Henry James, in opening the case, said the plaintiff (Bray) resided at Newmarket, and his occupation was the watching of racehorses, and he was known in the vernacular as a "tout." The plaintiff had to complain of an unprovoked, wanton, and brutal assault committed by the defendant (Jennings), who was a trainer of racehorses at Newmarket. He trained amongst others for Count Lagrange, and he trained for him Gladisseur, the winner of the Derby. As a trainer, the defendant was in the habit of exercising his horses on Newmarket Heath, at a part near the London and Bury road, and between the heath and the road there was a footpath. On the 1st of October the plaintiff with others was standing on the footpath for the purpose of watching the horses that were being exercised on the heath, so as to form a judgment on their qualities and probabilities of success in any race they might take part. Baron Rothschild's horses appeared on the heath first, followed by those in the defendant's stable. The defendant first commenced a conversation with the plaintiff, which might be described as chaff, but it soon grew warmer, and at last degenerated into impure Saxon, of the strongest character. The plaintiff replied to the defendant, and in the course of the conversation he called the defendant a fool, and upon that the defendant, who was riding a very high horse, rode down upon the plaintiff, and with his riding-whip struck the plaintiff violently about the head with the butt-end of it. The plaintiff had suffered severely from the injuries he had received, and he now asked the jury to give him exemplary damages for the suffering he had endured. Evidence was taken, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiff, damages £200.

COURT MOURNING FOR THE PRINCE ROYAL OF BELGIUM.

(From the *Gazette*)

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JAN. 26.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Thursday, the 28th inst., for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Brabant, son of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and first cousin once removed of her Majesty the Queen:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Thursday, the 4th of February next. The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Thursday, the 11th of February next, the Court to go out of mourning.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.—"I shall certainly recommend the sewing machine to all my own friends, as nothing could be more completely satisfactory. The entire absence of mystery, the simplicity, the readiness, the speed—in a word, the perfect ease with which one sits down to work, is delightful. I expected that it would sell long seats and do the straightforward work of making up skirts, &c., but I confess I am agreeably surprised to find that it puts on a piece ('piece') with neatness and ease, 'that it is available for mending as well as making.'—Mrs. Jennings, Driffield, Nov. 4th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

THOSE who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.

LONDON HERALD SPHINX.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.
1. Grief causes this.
2. A sea goddess.
3. Makes a boat go.
4. Discord will show.
5. Russ river tell.
6. Fowl that's known well.
7. The last's a horse.
And then, of course,
Firsts and lasts,
Englishman tells,
A poet true,
An author too,
A translator,
A reviewer,
Philologist,
And M.P. last.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1. A consonant.
2. A pronoun (reversed).
3. A sea animal.
4. A German writer of last century.
5. A man's name.
6. The hero of one of Home's tragedies.
7. A French au hor and statesman of the 17th century (*twice curtailed*).
8. Dishonesty or deceit.
9. Very fine.
10. An ancient Italian king.
11. A province of Russia.
12. A small spot.
13. A vowel.

The above form a square of diamond form, the outside letters of which, read round, give the name of a well-known serial publication.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

ANAGRAMS OF PROVERBS.

1. Wulf saw a wakeful woman eat fast.
2. He, I see what likes he may shan.
3. Bathe, abe, just con leme every wager.
4. S use a pil, if ways of mankind.
5. Woe is me, asaa, does he talk much?
6. Tat, would you-u-u really the door-bite felt bent worse.

J. M. G.

ANAGRAMS.

1. A TROOP'S RAG.—A Greek porter, who became a philosopher. His books were burnt, and he himself banished because he doubted the existence of the gods.
2. AS A SUP IN A.—A Spartan, who sullied a glorious career by attempting to betray his country to the Persians. Being discovered, he fled for refuge to the sacred temple of Minerva, which his countrymen, led on by his mother, blocked up with stones, and so starved him to death.

3. I PASS I TRUST.—An Athenian tyrant, who in early life served his country with honour, but afterwards endeavoured to enslave it.

JAMES WHITTAKER.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX, No 385.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC FOR 1869.—Happier—New Year: thus—

1. H	Human	N
2. A	Ace	E
3. P	Pew	W
4. P	Pay	Y
5. I	Ire	E
6. E	Emma	A
7. R	Rear	R

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—1. Lao; 2. Gil; 3. Wary; 4. Evergreen. Lowe (Chancellor of the Exchequer). Glyn (Secretary of the Treasury).

DIAMOND PUZZLE:—

(a)S
A T e
Gr A nt
Sta N ley
Glad S tone
Sal F ord
Ch E ke
E L i
D' o.

Stansfeld (Junior Lord of the Treasury).

TRIPLE ACROSTIC.—1. Coblenz; 2. Ourique; 3. Briar; 4. Dioctrio(n); 5. Ether; 6. Norungshax. Cobden, Bright, Reform

BIOGRAPHICAL ANAGRAMS.—1. Tarpeia. 2. Ger-
viasius de Blois.

PRIZE NO. 385.—H. Lemens.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—W. Watford; G. Hurst.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

A YOUNG fellow was taking a sleigh-ride with a pretty girl, when he met a minister who was celebrated for tying the matrimonial knot at short notice. He stopped him, and asked, hurriedly:

"Can you tie a knot for me?"

"Yes," said Brother B—, "I guess so; when do you want it done?"

"Well, right away," was the reply; "is it lawful, though, here in the highway?"

"Oh yes; this is as good a place as any—as safe as the church itself."

"Well, then, I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!" shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away.

A LITTLE three-year-old was considerably excited the other day by seeing the cat kill a mouse. The next day she asked her mother, suddenly:

"Who made the birdies?"

"God made them, my child."

"Who feeds the birdies, Mamma?"

"God feeds them."

"Mamma, who made the mice?" she continued.

"God made them."

The little one was thoughtful a moment, and then asked energetically:

"Does God keep a cat?"

The mother told her she would tell her all about it when she got older, but for the present she had better go play with her India-rubber doll.

FROM THE MANCHESTER "FREE LANCE."

WHEN is an undergraduate like a glutton?—When he goes in for a cram.

A BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.—A plantation.

COFFEE GROUNDS.—Jamaica.

A STRONG ATTACHMENT.—A pitch-plaster.

A TEMPERANCE HABIT.—A waterproof.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—When a train arrives at the time stated in the Guide.

HANG IT ALL.—Another instance of the peculiarity of the acceptance of offices has had upon

Mr. Bright is, that whereas the right hon. gentleman used to be most energetic in his denunciations of capital punishment, the very first act of his, after entering the Cabinet, was to appoint "Calcraft" his secretary, and thereby ensure him full occupation.

JUST OUT.—Last year.

A "COOL CHARACTER."—"Jack Frost."
"LIGHT" READING.—A motto in fireworks.

THE "Farmer's Magazine" is, of course, one of the "Cervals!"

"CORK SCREWS"—Fellows who spare their wine.

THEFTS never enrich; alms never impoverish; prayers hinder no work.

We are not worthy of loving truth when we can love anything more than that.

Good breeding shows itself most when, to an ordinary eye, it appears the least.

A PERSON who had been listening to a very dull address, remarked that every thing "went off well," especially the audience.

POOR FELLOW!—A young gentleman of our acquaintance, on being asked, a day or two ago, whether he didn't very much admire Dickens's "Carol," said that he greatly preferred his own Carol!

GEOGRAPHY.—A young lady who prided herself on her geography, seeing a candle alight, remarked that it reminded her of the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." "Yes," responded a wag, "with this difference—that it is a tower in Italy, while this is a tower in grease."

A "HONEYMOON CAR" is to be placed on the Pacific Railway, when completed, for the benefit of bridal parties. There is to be a communication with the guard in case of a quarrel, and a desire to get out and be divorced American fashion.

VERY FUNNY.—The Emperor Napoleon III., in his New Year's speech at the opening of the Chambers, described himself as "The responsible Chief of a Free Country." Who is the more satyrised "The Chief" or the Country?

A HUMAN SMILE.—Nothing on earth can smile but human beings. Gems may flash reflected light; but what is a diamond-flash compared with an eye-flash or a mirth-flash? A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom, and dries up on the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, and is more bewitching.

LITTLE BOOTS.—Brigham Young, it is stated, has fixed the proper length of ladies' dresses to be to the top of their feet-coverings. Some of the fair sex appear to have given in their adhesion to the rule, taking "feet-covering" to mean stockings. Others, again, who are content to construe it "boots," meet the rule literally halfway, by wearing the Parisian high-ankle tasseled article.

GATTING OVER A DIFFICULTY.—It is the custom in Mexico for the Church to require a foreigner wishing to marry a native to bring proof that he is not already a married man. A Scotchman, about to marry a señorita of very good family, was required to furnish the proof of his being a bachelor. Not finding any of his countrymen who knew him sufficiently well to testify to this fact, he determined to supply the deficiency with the oath of a native. Meeting a Mexican in the street whom he had never seen before, he proposed to him that he should swear to his being unmarried for the consideration of five dollars. The señor, after a moment's consideration, told him to get down on his hands and knees, and creep about. Not exactly understanding what he was at, the Scotchman obeyed. The Mexican then told him he was all right; he would swear that he had known him since the time he crawled.

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removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally eradicative of RINGWORM, EYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEUtic WOUNDS, &c., &c., it is likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs; which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is almost always the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

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